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IMPEACHMENT.

Continuation of the Case for the Defence.

Proceedings in the Case of Secretary Stanton Against Gen. Thomas.

Testimony of Walter S. Cox and Richard T. Merrick.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, April 16.

The first thing in the Court this morning was a proposition by Mr. SUMNER, which will raise the gentleman in the estimation of his political opponents many degrees. He proposed, in conformity with his votes on the question throughout the trial, that all testimony on both sides be received, regardless of its character or date, the Senate reserving, of course, the right to judge it to be relevant or irrelevant, competent or incompetent, just as they judge whether evidence is true or false. Looking at the trial as a non-judicial proceeding, this proposition reveals much practical sense, but the Senate, as I assured you on Monday, prefer to deal with each question individually as it comes up, and not to establish an unyielding rule or precedent for their Government in all cases. Hence Mr. SUMNER's proposition was laid on the table by yeas thirty-three, nays eleven—Messrs. VICKERS, of Maryland, and PATTERSON, of Tennessee, Democrats, voting with nine Republicans in the negative.

TESTIMONY OF WALTER S. COX.

WALTER S. COX, a lawyer of this city, was then called, and was asked what occurred between himself and the President with relation to legal proceedings to test the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act. The Managers objected on the ground that this was something done after the crime was committed, and was not, therefore, competent evidence of his intent; for his action might have been with the especial intent of concealing his purpose. After an hour's argument by BUTLER and WILSON for the Managers, and EVARTS and CURTIS for the defence, in which the grounds taken were similar to those assumed on like questions heretofore, the Chief Justice decided the evidence to be admissible, as coming within the rule of the two decisions previously made by the Senate, by which the act of the President after the 21st of February, had been admitted. The decision being appealed from the Chief Justice was sustained—yeas 29, nays 21. Mr. COX then stated what occurred in the District Supreme Court up to the discharge of Gen. THOMAS from arrest. He said that the first proposition was to try a writ of *quo warranto*, but that, on inves igation, he found it would be a very tedious proceeding, and require a year for its conclusion. On Tuesday, Feb. 25, he informed the President that the best way would be for Gen. THOMAS to refuse to give bail and go to jail, when a writ of *habeas corpus* could be procured, and the case tested in the Supreme Court. Mr. COX was then about to state the substance of his next conversation with the President after the opportunity for *habeas corpus* was lost, but this was ruled out by the Chief Justice as incompetent, and the ruling was sustained. The defence then asked him what further acts he did after he had reported the facts to the President, in pursuance of his original instructions from him. This being objected to, the Senate admitted it by yeas 27, nays 23. Mr. COX then stated that on the second day after the conclusion of THOMAS' case he filed an information in the District Supreme Court in the nature of a *quo warranto*, which the District-Attorney refused to sign and of which the Attorney-General was informed. He (Mr. COX) declined to proceed further without additional instructions from the Attorney-General, which were never given. This ended his efforts in this proceeding. A recess was then taken, after which Mr. BUTLER proceeded with the cross-examination. The principal facts developed were that since the suspension of the proceedings for a writ *quo warranto* he had received no further instructions to proceed in that direction, from either the Attorney-General or the President; that THOMAS was discharged from custody on motion of the President's counsel, and that the information filed in the nature of a *quo warranto* was never signed by the District-Attorney.

TESTIMONY OF R. T. MERRICK.

RICHARD T. MERRICK, counsel for Gen. THOMAS, was then called. He testified that on the 22d February, after Gen. THOMAS was held to bail, he visited the President in company with the Attorney-General and Gen. THOMAS, and furnished the President with a copy of the papers in the case. What occurred at this interview was ruled out by the Chief Justice, and the witness was asked to state what he subsequently did with a view to instituting these legal proceedings, whereupon the witness proceeded to make a stump speech involving a long history of the proceedings in the case of Gen. THOMAS before Judge CARTTER, ending in the discharge of that officer. This ended the direct testimony. On the cross-examination the witness answered several questions to the effect that he had no recollection on the subject, whereupon BUTLER remarked, "I won't tax your want of recollection any further," and dismissed the witness amid laughter.

TESTIMONY OF MR. PERRIN.

Mr. E. O. PERRIN, of Brooklyn, was next called. He detailed a visit to the President on the 21st of February, at the request of Hon. LEWIS SELYE, member of Congress from the Rochester District. The witness was then about to state that at this interview the President informed them that he had removed Secretary STANTON and appointed Gen. THOMAS Secretary *ad interim*, and that he would at once send a good name to the Senate to fill the place. To this the Managers objected as more incompetent declarations of the President. Considerable discussion followed, during which BUTLER said that it could not be evidence simply because spoken to a member of Congress, any more than other things sent to members of Congress could be, for instance the following, which he had received to-day: "BUTLER, prepare to meet thy God. The avenger is abroad. Hell is thy portion." He would not like this to be considered evidence simply because it was sent to a member of Congress, which illustration, though not particularly pertinent, was received with great laughter. The evidence was then ruled out by the large vote of yeas 9, nays 35, REVERDY JOHNSON voting with the Republicans in the negative. Mr. PERRIN then left the stand.

AN ADJOURNMENT ASKED FOR.

At 4:30 Mr. EVARTS asked an adjournment until to-morrow, which Mr. BUTLER opposed in a most vehement manner, charging that, while this trial was being delayed, the South was being overrun, and numberless murders were being committed, and that the people of the South could never hope for justice until this great criminal was convicted. He used up nearly half an hour in this exhortation, when Senator CONNESS moved an order that, hereafter, the Senate meet at 11 and adjourn at 5, for which Mr. SUMNER offered a substitute that the Senate meet at 10 and sit till 6 P. M. Both propositions being objected to, they went over under the rules. BUTLER's speech was such an outrage upon decency and propriety that it enraged the Senate, and they were indisposed to listen to any attempt to lengthen the sessions. Mr. EVARTS, in reply to Mr. BUTLER, administered a scathing rebuke, to which he called attention to the fact that the Managers now occupy three times as much time in the discussion of points of evidence, as do the defence, which is unquestionably true, owing to BUTLER's propensity to talk at every point, which, as Mr. EVARTS said, is now the principal game of the delay. In his remarks Mr. EVARTS said he had never heard such a harangue before in a court of justice, and he hoped he never would again.

Twenty minutes by the clock, about the Kukluk Klan, &c.

Senator CAMERON rose to know if the epithet "harrangue" was in order, as applied to the speech of Mr. BUTLER, to which Mr. DOOLITTLE quickly responded by asking if the harangue itself was in order. The Court then adjourned.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE.

The following additional subpœnas were issued to-day at the instance of the defence: Jos. H. BRADLEY, Sr., lawyer, Washington; EDGAR WELLES, Chief Clerk Navy Department; BENJ. F. BOYCE, M. C., Pennsylvania; FERNANDO WOOD, M. C., New-York.

THE RULINGS OF THE COURT.

The ruling of the Senate to-day on the questions connected with the President's declarations both before and after the act of removal was consummated, indicates that wherever the defence bring forward official acts done by the President, such, for insance, as the tender of the War Department to Gen. SHERMAN, and where the party was rn officer to whom the declarations were made in the course of official duty, they will be admitted as evidence, but where the declarations were made in the course of conversation to unofficial persons, in no wise connected with the administration of the Government, they will be ruled out. This disposes of the details of various conversations expected from newspaper interviewers and others.

SALE OF GOLD.

During Mr. BUTLER's speech on delay this afternoon he revealed the fact that during the past six weeks the Treasury has sold over $10,000,000 of gold, and charged that it was done through a broker by the name of MCGINNIS, whom the Senate once rejected when appointed Minister to Sweden. He further stated that MCGINNIS was employed by direct order of the President, and that he had been paid $12,000 as commissions on these sales. These statements have been current in some circles here for several days, and are understood to be based on the testimony of Assistant Treasurer VAN DYCK, who was examined by the Managers a few days since. MCGINNIS has been subpœnaed by the Managers.

THE MANAGERS DISSATISFIED.

Political circles to-night are greatly agitated with a rumor that some of the Managers have threatened to resign from the board on account of the decisions of the Senate admitting evidence of the President's declarations; but aside from the fact that the Managers feel aggrieved by some of the decisions, there seems to be no foundation for it, and there is every reason to believe that they will all proceed as in the past week with a full assurance of final success. Some of the President's friends pretend to believe that this feeling is so earnest than an attempt will be made in the House to-morrow to withdraw the charges. Of this, however, there is not the slightest danger, and it is probable that the many stories regarding the matter, which will undoubtedly be telegraphed hence to-night, originated in the hope that such a movement would be made and with the intention of suggesting it to some of the weak-kneed Radicals in that body.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Court was opened in due form. All the Managers were present. Mr. STANBERY was again absent.

On motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Senator SUMNER rose and said: Mr. Chief Justice, I send to the Chair a declaration of opinion to be adopted by the Senate, as an answer to the constantly recurring questions on the admissibility of testimony.

The paper was read by the Clerk, expressing the opinion that considering the character of this proceeding, being a trial of impeachment before the Senate of the United States, and not a proceeding by indictment in an inferior Court, that Senators are judges of law as well as of fact, from whose decision there is no appeal; that, therefore, the ordinary reasons for the exclusion of testimony do not exist; therefore, it is deemed advisable that all evidence, not trivial or obviously irrelevant, shall be admitted; it being understood that in order to decide its value, it shall be carefully considered on its final judgment.

Mr. CONNESS moved to lay the paper on the table, which was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Yates—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Fowler, Grimes, Morton, Patterson of Tennessee, Sherman, Sumner, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey, Wilson—11.

THE DEFENCE RESUMED.

The Chief Justice directed the defence to proceed.

Mr. EVARTS—Mr. Chief Justice and Senators, I am not able to announce the recovery Mr. STANBERY, but I think, had not the weather been so entirely unfavorable, we would have been able to be present, perhaps, to-day. He is, however, convalescent. But, nevertheless, the situation of his health and proper care for its restoration prevents us from having much opportunity for consultation during this session of the courts. We shall desire to proceed to-day with such evidence as may be properly produced in his absence, and may occupy the session of the Court with that evidence. We shall not desire to protract the examination with any such object or view, and if, before the close of the ordinary period of the session, we shall come to the end of that testimony, we shall ask for an adjournment.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Mr. CURTIS—Mr. Chief Justice, I offer two documents, received this morning, coming from the Department of State, in character precisely similar to some of those received yesterday. They are continuations of what were put in yesterday so as to bring the evidence of the practice of the Government down to a more recent period. They were considered read.

Mr. CURTIS—I will now put in evidence, so that they will be printed with this documentary evidence, two statements furnished by the Secretary of the Senate, under the order of the Senate, one showing the beginning and ending of each legislative session of Congress from 1789 to 1868, the other being the beginning and ending of each special session of the Senate from 1789 to 1868.

They were considered read.

TESTIMONY OF WALTER S. COX.

Mr. WALTER S. COX was sworn in behalf of the respondent and examined by Mr. CURTIS.

Q.—Mr. COX, will you please to state what is your residence and profession. A.—I reside in Georgetown; I am a lawyer by profession.

Q.—How long have you been engaged in the practice of law? A.—Ten years.

Q.—In this City? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—In what Courts? A.—In the Courts of the district.

Q.—Were you connected professionally with the matter of Gen. THOMAS before the Criminal Court of this district? A.—I was.

Q.—When and under what circumstances did your connection with that matter begin? A.—On Saturday, the 22d of February.

Mr. BUTLER—If I have heard the question correctly the question was, "When and under what circumstances did your connection with the case of Gen. THOMAS, before the Supreme Court of this district, commence?" To that we object. It is impossible to see how the employment of Mr. COX to defend Gen. THOMAS could have anything to do with this case. We put in that Mr. THOMAS said that if it had not been for the arrest, he should have taken possession by force of the War Office. They then produced the record and the affidavit. Now I do not propose to argue, but I ask the attention of the Senate to the question whether the employment of Mr. COX by Mr. THOMAS as counsel, the circumstances under which he was employed, the declarations of Mr. THOMAS to his counsel, can be put in evidence under any rule? The circumstances are too trivial if it was legally competent.

Mr. CURTIS—I understand the question to be that we cannot show that Gen. THOMAS employed Mr. COX as his counsel, and that we cannot show the declarations made by Gen. THOMAS to Mr. COX as his counsel. We do not propose to prove either of these facts. If the gentleman will wait long enough to see what we do propose, he will see that this objection is not relevant.

To the witness—Now state when, and by whom, and under what circumstances you were employed in the matter.

Mr. BUTLER—Stop a moment. I object to the why and the by whom and under what circumstances this gentleman was employed. If he was employed by the President, that is worse in my judgment than if he was employed by the other. I desire the question to be put in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The Chief Justice sees no objection to the question as an introductory question, but he will put it to the Senate if any Senators desire it.

No vote being called for, the Chief Justice directed the witness to answer the question.

WITNESS—On Saturday, Feb. 22, a messenger called at my house and stated to me that Mr. SEWARD desired to see me immediately.

Mr. BUTLER—I object to the declaration of anybody.

The Chief Justice intimated to the witness that he need not state what Mr. SEWARD said.

WITNESS—The messenger stated further that he was to take me immediately to the President's house; I accompanied him to the President's house, and found the President and Gen. THOMAS alone there.

Q.—About what hour was this? A.—About 5 o'clock in the afternoon; after I was seated the President stated—

Mr. BUTLER—Stop a moment; I object to statements of the President at five o'clock P. M. [A titter in Court, some Senators laughing outright.]

Senator EDMUNDS asked that the offer of evidence may be put in writing, so that Senators might understand it precisely.

The proposition was reduced to writing, as follows: We offer to prove that Mr. COX was employed professionally by the President in the presence of Gen. THOMAS to take such legal proceedings in the case that had been commenced against Gen. THOMAS as would be effectual to raise judicially the question of Mr. STANTON's legal right to have and hold the office of Secretary for the Department of War against the authority of the President, and also an order to obtain a writ of *quo warranto* for the same purpose; and we shall expect to follow up this proof by evidence of what was done by the witness in pursuance of the above employment.

Senator EDMUNDS asked what was the date of this interview.

Mr. CURTIS replied that it was the 22d of February.

OBJECTION BY MR. BUTLER.

Mr. BUTLER—This testimony has two objections. Mr. President and Senators, the first is that after the act was done and after the Impeachment proceedings were agreed upon before the House, and after Mr. STANTON had sought to protect himself from being turned out of office by force, the President then sends, as it is proposed to prove, for Mr. COX, the witness, and gives him certain directions. It is alleged that these directions were that he should sue out a writ of *quo warranto*. I had supposed that a writ of *quo warranto* was to be filed, if at all, by the President. But as that writ has gone out of use, an information in the form of a *quo warranto* is a proper proceeding. Now, let us see just here how the case stands. The President had told Gen. SHERMAN that the reason why he did not apply to the lawyers was, that it was impossible to make up a case. One of the Senators asked him to repeat his answer and he repeated it. He says the President said: "I am told by the lawyers that it is impossible to make up a case." Now, after he had been told that, and after he had been convinced of that, he still undertakes to show you here that the removal of Mr. STANTON was in order to make up a case, which he himself had declared it was impossible to make up. He was convinced that no case could by any possibility be brought into court, except from the declarations and threats of his officer, THOMAS, to turn by force Mr. STANTON out of the War Department. He then sends for a very proper counsel, as I have no doubt the Senate will be quite convinced before we get through, and having got him there he undertakes to make up a case for the Senate before which he was about to be tried. Now they say that they expect to prove that the President wanted a case made up to go into Court, and that in pursuance of that Mr. COX so acted. Mr. COX can not be allowed to testify to that for another reason. The counsel themselves have put in the record what imparts absolute verity and what cannot be contradicted by parole or other evidence—that Gen. THOMAS was dismissed on motion of his counsel, and the case dismissed. Therefore, we object, in the first place, that these declarations of the President to his lawyer, after the fact and after he was in process of being impeached, shall be put in evidence. We object, then, that what was done in court may not be proved except by the record. Then we object further that this whole proceeding was between other parties in the Court. There is no evidence, so far as it is put in here, in the whole record is put in to show that the President went into that Court and asked to have that case carried on, or that he made himself apparent in it. He does not appear on the record. He does not appear as employing counsel. It looks on the record as though it was a case against Gen. THOMAS, and the Court dealt with it as against Gen. THOMAS. If the President had decided to have the case decided as a great constitutional *non obstra*, the Court would have decided it. All that appears was that his witness appeared as counsel for Gen. THOMAS, and the question was as to whether Gen. THOMAS should be held under bond, or whether, under the circumstances, he was likely to appear and answer when the Grand Jury sat; it being then found out that there was no danger from his personal action by violence.

MR. EVARTS' REPLY.

Mr. EVARTS—Mr. Chief Justice and Senators: I trust that I may be excused for saying that none of the suggestions by the learned and honorable Managers appear to us to be bearing on the question of evidence now before us. He says that the Attorney-General has by law no official function in any court, except in the Supreme Court of the United States, and no *quo warranto* proceedings can be commenced there. *Quo warranto* proceedings, as has heretofore been contended on the part of the Managers, and in reference to which no dispute has arisen, can only be made by issuing on the part of the Government, and on the part of the officer who has been excluded from office; and if it may appear that, if this adhesion of the Attorney-General, or his approval that the proceeding should be taken by Gen. THOMAS, a proposition of the Senators, that I am taking too much time in this, but really it is ading you, because, if you open this door of the declarations of the President, he can keep you going on from now until next July, aye, until next March, precisely as his friends in the House of Representatives threatened they would do if the impeachment was carried here. Forewarned, forearmed, Senators. His defenders in the House of Representatives, when arguing against this impeachment, said: "If you bring it to the Senate, you will make you follow all the forms, and his official life will be ended before you can get through the trial of impeachment." That was the threat; and when your summons required the President, as every summons does, to come in and file his answer, he asked for forty days to do so. He got ten. He then asked for further delay, so that forty-three days have been expended since he filed his answer, and thirty-three days since he actually filed it. Of that time, but six days have been expended on the part of the Managers in the trial, and about a part of six days have been expended by the counsel for the defence. The other twenty odd working days, while the whole country is calling for action, and while murder is stalking through the Southern country unrebuked, have been used in lenity to him and his counsel, and we are now asked to go into an entirely side-bar issue, which is neither relevant nor competent under any legal rule, and which, if it was, could have no effect.

A QUESTION.

Senator FERRY sent up in writing the following question to the President's counsel: "Do the counsel for the President undertake to contradict or vary the statement of the docket entry produced by them to the effect that Gen. THOMAS was discharged by Chief Justice CARTTER on the motion of the defendant's counsel."

MR. CURTIS' ANSWER.

Mr. CURTIS—I respond to the question of the Senator that counsel do not expect or desire to contradict anything which appears upon docket evidence. The evidence which we offer of the employment of this professional gentleman for the purpose indicated is entirely consistent with everything which appears on the docket. It is evident, not of declarations as the Senator may perceive, but of acts, because it is well settled, as all lawyers know, that there may be verbal acts as well as other acts, and that the verbal act is as much capable of proof as a physical act is. Now, the employment for a particular purpose of an agent, whether professional or otherwise, is an act, and it may be always proved by the necessary evidence of which it is susceptible, namely: What was said by the party in order to create that employment. That is what we desire to prove on those occasions. The dismissal of Gen. THOMAS, which has been referred to, and which appears on the docket, was entirely subsequent to all these proceedings. It took place after it had become certain in the mind of Mr. COX and of his associate counsel that it was no use to endeavor to follow the proceedings further. As to the argument or remarks addressed by the honorable Manager to the Senate, I have nothing to say. They do not appear to me to require any answer.

MR. WILSON'S REMARKS.

Mr. WILSON, one of the Managers, said: I beg the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments. I ask the members of this body to pass upon what we declare to be the real question involved in the objection interposed to the testimony now offered by the counsel for the respondent. On the 21st of February the President of the United States issued an order removing EDWIN M. STANTON from the office of Secretary for the Department of War. On that same day he issued a letter of authority to LORENZO THOMAS, directing him to take charge of the Department of War, and to discharge its duties *ad interim*. The articles based upon the violation of the Tenure of Office act are founded upon these two acts of the President on the 21st day of February. The counsel for the respondent now propose to break the force of these acts, and of that violation of the law by showing that on the 22d of February the President employed an attorney to raise in the courts the question of the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act. Now, I submit to this honorable body that no act, no declaration of the President made after the fact, can be introduced for the purpose of explaining his intent; and on that question of intent let me direct your minds to this consideration. That the issuing of the order of the President state the body of the crime with which the President stands charged. Did he purposely and willingly issue an order to remove the Secretary of War? Did he purposely and willingly issue the order appointing THOMAS as Secretary of War *ad interim*? If he did thus issue the orders the law raises the presumption of guilty intent, and no act done by the President after those orders were issued can be introduced for the purpose of rebutting that intent. The orders themselves were in violation of the terms of the Tenure of Office act. Being a violation of that act, they constitute an offence under and by virtue of its provisions, and the offence being thus established must stand upon the intent which controlled the action of the President at the time he issued the orders. If, after this subject was introduced into the House of Representatives, the President became alarmed at the state of affairs and concluded that it was better to attempt by some means to secure a decision in the courts upon the question of the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the Tenure of Office act, it cannot avail in this case. We are inquiring as to the intent which controlled and directed the action of the President at the time the act was done, and if we succeed in establishing that intent, either by the fact or by the presumption of law, no subsequent act can interfere with it or rid him of the responsibility which the law places on him because of the act done.

REMARKS OF MR. EVARTS.

Mr. EVARTS replied to the argument of Mr. WILSON, and contended for the legality of the proof offered. The implication, he said, which alone gave character to the trial was, that there was a purpose in the mind of the President injurious to the public interest and to the public safety. The President's counsel ask to put the prosecution in its proper place on that point, and to say that the President intended no violation and no interruption of the public service; that he intended no seizure of military appropriations, and that he had no purpose in his mind but to secure Mr. STANTON's retirement. If this evidence were excluded, then when counsel came to the summing up of the case they must take the crime in the dimension and in the consequences here avowed, and he (Mr. EVARTS) should be entitled before this Court and before this country to treat the accusation as if the article had read that the President had issued that order for Mr. STANTON's retirement and for Gen. THOMAS to take charge *ad interim* of the War Department, with the intent and purpose of raising a case for the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the constitutionality of an act of Congress. If such an article had been produced by the House of Representatives, and submitted to the Senate, it would have been the laughing-stock of the whole country. He offered this evidence to prove that the whole purpose and intent of the President in his action with reference to the occupancy of the office of Secretary of War had this intent and no more—to obtain a peaceable delivery of that trust, and, in case of its being refused, to have the case for the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. If that evidence was excluded, they must treat every one of the articles as if they were limited to an open averment that the intent of the President was such as he proposed to prove it.

Mr. BUTLER referred the Court to 50 Wheaton on the subject of the writ of *quo warranto*, to the fact that that writ can only be maintained as the instance of the Government.

Mr. CURTIS admitted that that was undoubtedly the law in reference to *quo warranto* in all the States with whose laws he was acquainted. He admitted that there could be no writ of *quo warranto*, or information in the nature of the writ, except in behalf of the public, but the question what officer was to represent the public, and in what name the information was to be tried, depended upon particular statutes applicable to the case. These statutes differ in the different States under the laws of the United States. All proceedings in behalf of the United States in the Circuits and District Courts are conducted by District-Attorneys in their names, and all proceedings in behalf of the United States in the Supreme Court were taken by the Attorney-General in his name. In reference to Mr. COX, he expected to show an application by Mr. COX to the Attorney-General to obtain his signature to the proper information, and the obtaining of that signature.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S OPINION.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—Senators: The counsel for the President offer the proof that the witness, Mr. COX, was employed professionally by the President, in the presence of Gen. THOMAS, to take such legal proceedings in the case which had been commenced against Gen. THOMAS, as would be effectual to raise judicially the question of Mr. STANTON's legal right to continue to hold the office of Secretary for the Department of War against the authority of the President, and also in reference to obtaining a writ of *quo warranto* for the same purpose, and they state that they expect to follow up this proof by evidence as to what was done by the witness in pursuance of that employment. The first article of impeachment, after charging that ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, in violation of the Constitution, &c., issued orders, which have been so frequently read, for the removal of Mr. STANTON, proceeds to say such orders were unlawfully issued, with intent then and there to violate the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of office," &c., &c. The article charges, first, that the act done was done unlawfully; and then it charges that the act was done with intent to accomplish a certain result. That intent the President denies, and it is to establish the truth of that denial that the Chief Justice understands this evidence now to be offered. It is evidence of an attempt to employ counsel in the presence of the President and Gen. THOMAS, and it is evidence so far of the fact. It may be evidence, also, of declarations connected with that fact. This fact and those declarations, which the Chief Justice understands to be in the nature of facts, he thinks are admissible in evidence. The Senate has, already on former occasions, decided by a solemn vote, that evidence of declarations of the President to Gen. THOMAS and by Gen. THOMAS to the President, after this order was issued to Mr. STANTON, was admissible. It has also admitted evidence to the same effect offered by the honorable Managers. It seems to me that this evidence now offered comes within the principle of this decision, and, as the Chief Justice has already had occasion to say, he thinks that the principles of this decision are right. It is a decision proper to be made by the Senate, sitting in its high capacity as a Court of Impeachment, and composed, as it is, of lawyers and gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with the business transactions of life, and entirely competent to weigh any evidence which may be submitted.

Senator DRAKE called for the yeas and nays on admitting the evidence.

The vote was taken and resulted—yeas 29, nays 21—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Corbitt, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson, Yates—21.

THE EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. CURTIS then resumed the examination of the witness, as follows:

Q.—Now state what occurred between Gen. THOMAS and the President and yourself on that occasion? A.—After referring to the appointment of Gen. THOMAS as Secretary of War *ad interim*, the President stated that Mr. STANTON had refused to surrender possession of the Department to Gen. THOMAS, and that he considered the necessary legal proceedings to be instituted without delay, to test Gen. THOMAS' right to the office, and to put him in possession. I inquired if the Attorney-General was to act in the matter, whether I could consult with him. The President stated that the Attorney-General had been so much occupied in the Supreme Court that he had not had time to look into the authorities, but he would be glad if I would confer with him. I promised to do so, and stated that I would examine the subject immediately, and soon after I took my leave.

Q.—When you left, did you leave Gen. THOMAS and the President there? A.—I did.

Q.—About what time did you leave? A.—I do not suppose I was there more than twenty minutes. I left my own house in a carriage at 5 o'clock.

Q.—State now anything that you did substantially in consequence of that employment.

Mr. BUTLER (to the Chief Justice)—Do the President's counsel say that anything which Mr. COX did afterwards tends to show the President's intent?

The Chief Justice remarked that the witness could proceed under the ruling of the Senate.

WITNESS—After reflecting on the subject, supposing that the—

Mr. BUTLER (interposing)—I think that suppositions can hardly come in. I never heard of a witness' suppositions being put in evidence.

WITNESS—I came to the conclusion—

Mr. BUTLER (again interposing)—We don't want your conclusions; we want your acts.

Mr. CURTIS—It is a pretty important act for a lawyer to come to a conclusion.

Mr. BUTLER—It may be or it may not be.

WITNESS—I will be instructed by the Court what course to pursue.

Mr. BUTLER—Let the witness state what he did. I want him to be restrained to that.

Mr. CURTIS—He came to a conclusion, and I want to know what that was.

Mr. BUTLER—I object to conclusions of his own mind.

The Chief Justice said that the witness might proceed.

WITNESS—Knowing that a writ of *quo warranto* was a very tedious one, and that it could not be brought to a conclusion within a year, and Gen. THOMAS having been arrested for a violation of the Tenure of Office act, I thought that the best mode of proceeding was—

Mr. BUTLER, again interposing—I object to the witness' thoughts. (Laughter.)

The CHIEF JUSTICE to the witness—Give your conclusions.

WITNESS—I determined then to proceed in the first instance with the case of Gen. THOMAS.

Q.—Proceed! How? A.—Before examining the justice of the case, and if the case was in a condition for it to bring my client before the Supreme Court of the United States by a writ of *habeas corpus*, so that the Supreme Court, on the return of the writ, would examine the case.

Mr. BUTLER, interposing—These are not acts, they are thoughts, conclusions and reasonings of the witness. What he would do if something else was done?

The Chief Justice supposed that the counsel employed by the President may state what course he pursued, and why he pursued it.

Mr. BUTLER—Do you think that he can put in his own determinations and reasonings?

The CHIEF JUSTICE—In relation to this matter—yes.

Mr. BUTLER—I should like to hear the judgment of the Senate upon that.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—Counsel, please put the question in writing, if any Senator desires it; if not, the witness will proceed.

Senator HOWARD asked that the question might be reduced to writing.

The question having been reduced to writing was read as follows: "State what conclusion you arrived at as to the proper course to be taken to accomplish the instructions given you by the President?

Mr. BUTLER—I do not object to that. What I objected to was the witness putting his thoughts and his reasonings by which he came to a conclusion. What he did was one thing, and what he thought. What he determined, what he wished and what he hoped, depended so much upon his state of mind and upon whether he was loyal or disloyal in his disposition, that we do not want.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The Chief Justice will direct the witness to confine himself to the conclusions to which he came, and to the steps which he took.

Witness—Having come to the conclusion that the most expeditious way of bringing the question in controversy before the Supreme Court was to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* in case Gen. THOMAS' case was in a proper shape for it, I had a brief interview with the Attorney-General on Monday morning, and this course met his approval; I then proceeded to act with counsel whom Gen. THOMAS had engaged to act in his behalf in the first instance.

Q.—Who was that? A.—A Mr. MERRICK; in order, however, to procure a writ of *habeas corpus*, it was necessary that the commitment should be made by a Court not by a Justice in Chambers or by a Justice of the Peace. Gen. THOMAS had been arrested and previously examined before one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the District at Chambers, and had been held to appear for further examination. On Wednesday, the 26th, the Criminal Court was opened, Chief Justice CARTTER presiding, and he announced that he would then proceed with the examination of the case against Gen. THOMAS.

Mr. BUTLER—We object to any proceedings in Court being proved other than by the records of the Court.

Mr. CURTIS—We wish the witness to state what he did in court. It may have resulted in a record, and it may not. Until we know what he did, we cannot tell whether it resulted in a record or not. There may have been an ineffectual attempt to get into court.

Mr. BUTLER—I call your attention Mr. President and Senators to the ingeniousness of that speech. The witness testified that the Court had opened and he was going on to say what the Chief Justice CARTTER announced in a criminal court.

Mr. CURTIS, interrupting—Will the honorable Manager give me one moment? I said and intended to be so understood, that here was a Chief Justice sitting in a magisterial capacity, and also as Mr. COX said, he was sitting there holding the Criminal Court. What we desire to prove is that there was an effort made by Mr. COX to get this case transferred from the Chief Justice in his capacity as magistrate, into and before the Criminal Court, and we wish to show what Mr. COX did in order to obtain that.

Mr. BUTLER—If the Senate were to try Chief Justice CARTTER as to whether he did right or wrong, I only desire that he shall have counsel here and be allowed to defend himself. I never heard of the proceedings of a court or of a magistrate attempted to be proved in a tribunal when he was not on trial, by the declarations of the counsel for the criminal.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The counsel will reduce the question to writing, and the Chief Justice will submit it to the Senate.

The question being reduced to writing, was read, as follows: "What did you do toward getting out a writ of *habeas corpus* under the employment of the President?"

Mr. BUTLER—That is not the question that we have been debating at all. I made an objection, Mr. President, that the witness should not state what took place in Court, and now counsel put a general question which evades that.

Mr. EVARTS—Our general question is intended to draw out what took place in Court.

Mr. BUTLER—Then we object.

Mr. EVARTS—Then I understand you; but I do not want to be catechised about it.

The CHIEF JUSTICE put the question to the Court as to whether the testimony would be admitted.

Mr. BUTLER—I ask that there be added to the question these words: "This being intended to cover what the witness heard in Court."

Mr. EVARTS—The question needs no change whatever. It is intended to call out what the witness did toward getting out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and it covers what he did in Court, the very place to do it.

Mr. CURTIS—If any change or addition is to be made to the question, I should like to alter the word "Court," because there may be a double meaning to that. What was done, or intended to be done, was before a magistrate.

Mr. BUTLER—Sitting as a Judge?

Mr. CURTIS—Sitting as a magistrate.

The question was then modified so as to read: "What did you do toward getting out a *habeas corpus* or the employment of the President."

The yeas and nays were taken and resulted—yeas 27, nays 23—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson, Yates—23.

So the question was admitted.

WITNESS—When the Chief Justice announced that he would proceed as an examining Justice to investigate the case of Gen. THOMAS, not as holding Court, our first application to him was to adjourn the investigation to the Criminal Court, in order to have the action of that Court. After some little discussion the application was refused. Our next effort was to have Gen. THOMAS committed to prison, in order that we might apply to that court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and upon his being remanded by that Court, if it should be done, we might follow up the application by one to the Supreme Court of the United States. The counsel who represented the Government of the United States (Messrs. CARPENTER and RIDDLE) applied to the Court then for the postponement.

Mr. BUTLER, to the witness—Stop a moment. To the Chief Justice—Does this ruling apply to what was done by others?

The CHIEF JUSTICE—If it is a part of the same transaction, the Chief Justice conceives that it comes within the ruling.

The witness then proceeded—The Chief Justice having indicated the intention to postpone the examination, we directed Gen. THOMAS to decline giving bail for his appearance, and to surrender himself into custody, and we announced to the Judge that he was in custody, and then presented to the Criminal Court an application for the writ of *habeas corpus*. The counsel on the other side objected that Gen. THOMAS could not put himself into custody, and that they did not desire that he should be detained in custody. The Chief Justice also declared that he would not restrain Gen. THOMAS of his liberty, nor hold him, nor allow him to be held in custody, supposing that he must either be committed or be finally discharged. We then claimed that he should be discharged, not supposing that the counsel on the other side would consent to it; but supposing that that would bring about his commitment and that thus we would have an opportunity of getting the *habeas corpus*. They made no objection, however, to his final discharge, and accordingly the Chief Justice did discharge him. Immediately after that I went, in company with the counsel whom he employed (Mr. MERRICK,) to the President and he and reported our proceedings and the results to the President. He then urged us to proceed. Mr. BUTLER to the witness—Wait a moment. To the Chief Justice—Shall we have another interview with the President put in?

The CHIEF JUSTICE, to the witness—What date was that? A.—It was the 26th of February, immediately after the Court adjourned.

Mr. CURTIS—We propose to show that, having made his report to the President of the failure of that attempt, he then received from the President other instructions on that subject, to follow up the attempt in another way.

Mr. BINGHAM—Do I understand that the interview with the President was on the 26th?

Mr. CURTIS—It was.

Mr. BINGHAM—Two days after he had been impeached by the House of Representatives?

Mr. CURTIS—Yes.

Mr. BINGHAM—Two days after he was presented, and you are asking the President's declarations to prove his own innocence.

Mr. CURTIS—We do not ask for his declarations. We ask for his acts.

Mr. BUTLER—Two days after his arraignment at this bar? We ask for a vote of the Senate.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The Chief Justice may have misunderstood the ruling of the Senate, but he understood it to be this: That facts in relation to the intension of the President to obtain a legal remedy, commencing on the 22d of May, be pursued to the legitimate termination of that particular transaction, and therefore the Senate has ruled that the witness may go on and testify; until that particular transaction comes to a close. Now the offer is to prove the conversation after the termination of that effort in the District Court. The Chief Justice does not think that that is the view of the Senate, but he will submit the question to the Senate.

The question was submitted, and the evidence was ruled out without a division.

THE ERIE CONTROVERSY.

Proceedings in the Supreme Court Chambers—The Examination Before the Referee to be Taken in Open Court.

Three o'clock yesterday was the hour appointed to bring up the several questions regarding the alleged contempt of Messrs. Davis, Gould, Fisk, Eldridge and others before Judge Barnard, at the Supreme Court Chambers. Promptly at the hour the several counsel came into Court. Messrs. Fullerton, Vanderpoel, Rapallo, Clark and Mr. A. Schell appeared on the Vanderbilt side. On the Drew side there were present Messrs. Brady, D. D. and D. Field, Porter, Pierrepont, Burrill, Eaton and Tailer. At 3:17 Judge Barnard entered and took his seat on the bench, and the Court was duly opened by the crier.

Judge Barnard—Is the testimony in the case of Jay Gould finished?

Mr. Vanderpoel—No, your honor, the testimony is not finished in any of the cases. But we are proceeding to take the testimony as rapidly as possible. In the Davis proceeding we have a report of the referee to present to the Court. There are several witnesses who have refused to answer questions by advice of counsel. The name of one of these witnesses is Martin E. Green.

The counsel then read the report made by John B. Haskin, Esq., referee, as to what had transpired during the examination before him. The questions of the counsel and the refusal of the witness were stated substantially, as published in the TIMES of the 15th inst. The report of Mr. Haskin also recited the facts in regard to the application that was made to Judge Cardozo, at Chambers, on Wednesday, and his refusal to interfere as set forth in yesterdays' TIMES.

Mr. Vanderpoel said that Mr. James S. Ellis is another witness who has refused to answer certain questions. These questions and the statement of his refusal to answer them were read at considerable length by Mr. Vanderpoel.

When this reading was concluded,

Mr. Fullerton said he wished to properly present the matter before the Court. They appeared there for the purpose of obtaining instructions as to what course should be pursued when a witness refuses to answer the questions which—

Judge Barnard (interrupting)—The referee must be governed by the same rules in taking testimony in these cases as those by which a court is governed. The referee has full power to compel answers to all proper legal questions; but for the purpose of saving all dispute or question whatever, I have decided that all further testimony shall be taken by the referee in open Court. For this purpose I have made arrangements so as to be out of the General Term, and the examination will go on in the next room at 11 A. M. on Monday next.

Mr. Clark inquired if the examination would go on thereafter from day to day until it was concluded. He asked with reference to counsel making arrangements so as to attend.

Judge Barnard—Yes, if you will go on from day to day. I have made arrangements to sit in this examination for the next six months, if it is necessary.

Mr. Rapallo asked that the Sheriff make his return as to the attachment against James Fisk, Jr., and John S. Eldridge.

The Sheriff returned that he had made diligent search for these gentlemen within his bailwick, and that he had been unable to find them.

Mr. Rapallo asked for an order granting other *pluries* attachments against those gentlemen. The Court granted the order.

Mr. Clark asked as to the proceedings against Jay Gould.

Judge Barnard said that the proceedings in all the cases were adjourned to Monday next at 11 A. M.

The Alleged Contempt of J. C. Bancroft Davis—Further Testimony.

The examination of witnesses in the case of the alleged contempt of J. C. Bancroft Davis in aiding the issue of $10,000,000 of Erie Railway stock after an injunction, before Hon. J. B. Haskin, Referee, on an order of reference made by Judge Barnard, was continued yesterday.

Wm. Belden was recalled and was examined as follows by Mr. Clark:

Q.—In your complaint in the action before Judge Gilbert you swore that you had been informed that various consultations had been had between Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, George G. Barnard and others; will you state the name of the person or party who gave you that information? A.—The question is so plain—

Referee—I will not take down any answers which are not responsive.

Mr. Field—The reporters there will take down these answers. This is a public proceeding, and some record must be made of each answer.

Mr. Eaton—Mr. Referee, I desire to observe the tendency of that rule; it will leave on the minutes no testimony to show the Judge whether the answers, so ruled out, are or are not responsive. If a question is put irrelevant, in your opinion, to the matter involved, and on behalf of Mr. DAVIS I insist that if the questions are allowed and any answer offered it shall be taken in the minutes, that the Court may judge whether the referee's opinion as to what is responsive or scandalous or defamatory as to deprive Mr. Davis of the testimony taken. Any other makes this entirely an *ex parte* matter.

The Referee—The witness will proceed to answer that question responsively.

Witness—I am ready to give my answer if you will take it; I have already commenced my answer; the fact is so well known that I do not see why I should be called upon to single out the name of any one person.

Answer objected to by Mr. Clark as utterly irresponsive. I repeat the question and a responsive answer is demanded. A.—(After a long pause.)—As I stated in my reply to a previous question—if it shall be deemed necessary to have the facts stated satisfactorily proven—I can give the names of responsible parties who may be called upon to testify. I do not seek to draw into this controversy (interrupted by Mr. Clark as irresponsive) any party not directly connected with it, but if the parties carrying (objected to again by Mr. Clark as before.)

Witness—Mr. Referee, we are working on very dangerous ground, and I wish it understood that I am forced into this, and do not come here of my own accord.

The Referee tells the witness to give none but responsive answers on this proceeding. (Interrupted by Mr. Clark asking the referee to inform the witness that the question is not answered.

Q.—Can you state the name of the person or party who gave you that information as to the alleged consultations? A.—I can.

Q.—Will you state the name of such person or party? A.—I prefer not to do so.

Q.—At what place was the complaint in your suit before Judge Gilbert obtained?

Mr. Field—I think that question has been asked and answered, and I ask that the referee examine the minutes to find the answer.

Witness—I have already answered the question.

Mr. Field—I do not want such repetitions put on the minutes. I want the referee to look at the minutes.

Mr. Clark—I do not think the question has been asked or answered.

The referee consults his minutes of the previous examinations and reads the question: "Who drew the complaint in your suit in your action against Judge Gilbert?" To which the witness gave the answer that he did not remember.

By Mr. Clark—This question calls for the place, and the question is pressed. A.—In Mr. Field's office.

Q.—Where were you on the evening of the 7th of March, 1868? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—Were you at Mr. Field's house? A.—I may have been.

Q.—Do you not remember that you were? A.—I have no recollection about it, Sir; no recollection at all.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Groesbeck or Mr. Gould on that evening? A.—It is impossible for me to say.

Q.—When and where did you make oath to your complaint in the suit before Judge Gilbert? A.—I believe in the office of the Messrs. Field, on the 9th of March.

Q.—At what hour of the day? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Had you at that time in your possession or control, or was there at that time in the possession or under the control of your firm of Fiske, Belden & Co., any certificates of stock of the Erie Railway Company, dated March 7, 1868?

Objected to by Mr. Field as irrelevant, and as a virtual repetition of questions which the witness has already refused to answer.

A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Had you at that time made application to any person to come to your office for the purpose of becoming a subscribing witness to the transfer by the firm of Fisk, Belden & Co. of certificates of stock of the Erie Railway Company, dated March 7, 1868?

Objected to by Mr. Field as irrelevant.

A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Was there in the office of Fisk, Belden & Co., on the 9th day of March, 1868, any books containing stock certificates of the Erie Railway Company dated March 7, 1868? If so, state how many such books there were, and how many certificates each book contained.

Objected to, as irrelevant, by Mr. Field.

A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—If there were any such books in your possession on that day, from whom did you receive them?

Objected to, as hypothetical and irrelevant, by Mr. Field.

A.—I decline to answer the question.

Q.—Were you or was the firm of Fisk, Belden & Co., on the 9th day of March, 1868, a holder of any convertible bonds of the Erie Railway Company?

Objected to as before.

A.—I decline to answer.

The direct examination was then closed and cross-examination commenced by Mr. D. Dudley Field.

Q.—In your direct examination you stated that you had the information stated in your complaint from current conversation on the street. Please to state what that current conversation was?

Mr. Clark—The testimony given by the witness of current conversation on the street, was volunteered by him, and was not responsive to the question put, and we object to the witness giving testimony as to current conversation, as inadmissible under every rule of evidence, and simply for the purpose of enabling the witness to defame whom he pleases. We ask the referee to look at his minutes, and he will find that we asked no question as to current conversation.

Mr. Field asked the referee if his late ruling was reversed so that he could not press questions.

The referee stated that he should rule that upon this cross-examination of the witness, in answer to questions as to current conversation, he would take down such answers.

Mr. Field stated that this is competent evidence, in chief irrespective of the direct examination. The object of the other side has been to show that Mr. Belden's suit was groundless, but he wished to prove by these questions that it was not only groundless but based on impregnable ground, and he would prove this fact.

Mr. Clark stated the belief of the prosecution, that Mr. Belden's suit was wholly ficutious and was grounded on false allegations sworn to by him. When pressed for the names of his informants he had steadily declined to give such names, and had endeavored instead to defame every one within his reach.

He (Mr. Clark) therefore moved to strike out from the answer last given all that part of it which is not responsive. They sincerely believed that every word that the witness stated about the deceased person or the absent person, whose name he says he could give, but which he had steadily refused to give, is a falsehood.

Mr. Eaton desired to state that the defence had been ordered to appear before Mr. Haskin, referee, to take proofs as to such alleged contempt as shall be produced by either party, and shall show them to the Court. He (Mr. Eaton) was not voluntarily here; he had objected to the referee; he had objected to the form of the order of reference; he objected because all sorts of statements had been made wholly irrelevant to this case, but designed to make public various matters useful to parties in these many suits now pending. And he had sat here day after day listening to questions and answers wholly immaterial and wholly irrelevant to Mr. Davis' case; and the learned counsel opposite had gone through with Mr. Belden's examination to their satisfaction under rulings of the referee wholly in their favor. Then a cross-examination was attempted, the only object of which was to get at the truth of the direct examination, when the referee adopted an entirely opposite theory and refused to take answers and allow questions which might seem to him to be irresponsive; his judgment being final and the minutes going to the Court with such portions of the testimony excluded, so that the Court would have no opportunity of passing judgment upon its pertinence.

The referee stated that in the examination he had tried to act impartially throughout. There had been a halt in these proceedings, and in order to get an impartial decision from an impartial Court he had made report No. 1 to Judge Cardozo, who refused to give him a decision upon the point, and who had virtually referred him for such decision to Judge Barnard; he therefore decided that upon request of Mr. Clark he would strike out such portions of these questions and answers as may seem to him to be irresponsive, leaving the counsel to appeal to the Court for a decision. Mr. Eaton denied the right of the referee to do as he proposed, or to make any alterations in the minutes except to correct them, if they may be erroneous.

The referee said he did not decide upon a motion to strike out, but upon the request of the Counsel to erase or strike out from his minutes an answer of the witness, which was wholly irresponsive to the questions put, and which was mistaken by the referee, under a mistaken impression of the extent of the question to which such irresponsive answer was made; and that, in his judgment, such answer was given to defame and degrade those to whom it alluded. Upon that record, he adjourned the examination of Mr. Belden until instruction was had from the Court.

Against this course, Mr. Field protested, and Mr. Eaton, for Mr. Davis, claimed a reasonable notice, and opportunity to be heard before the Court on any application to be made by the referee for instructions under the order of reference or upon his report. After which the examination was adjourned until 11 A. M. to-day.

The Examination Before A. A. Redfield, Referee.

The examination before A. A. REDFIELD, Esq., in the cases of the Erie Railway Company and Fiske, Jr., *vs.* the Attorney-General and others, and of the Erie Railway Company and James S. Whitney *vs.* Cornelius Vanderbilt and others, on the order of reference made by Judge BALCOM, which was adjourned until yesterday afternoon, was further postponed yesterday in consequence of the witnesses, Messrs. BLOODGOOD and HASKINS, being unavoidably absent.

TENEMENT HOUSE HORRORS.

Conclusion of the Inquest over the Bodies of the Victims of the Rivington-street Fire—The Owner of the Premises Censured.

Coroner ROLLINS concluded his inquest yesterday in the case of the victims of the recent fire at No. 206 Rivington-street, consisting of ROBERT MULLER, aged 38, his daughter JOSEPHINE, aged 8, and his wife MARY, aged 34, whose death occurred on Wednesday night from the effects of burns and injuries sustained by leaping from a window. The evidence, as adduced yesterday, was of great interest, and was as follows:

James M. McGregor, Superintendent of Buildings, testified: I have examined the building No. 206 Rivington-street, and find it to be a frame building, 25 feet front, 26 feet high and 133 feet deep, three stories in height with a brick extension of 16 feet; the entrance was 2½ feet wide; the whole building contained 10 rooms; this class of building does not come under the tenement-house law, as it is not considered a tenement-house; the law demands a scuttle and ladder to every house; but I have deemed such means of escape insufficient; had the law so amended as to compel owners to build the stairs to the roof in houses being built, and in those already built; but I find it very difficult to inforce the law; I have only 18 Inspectors to inspect buildings, and to facilitate business have adopted the plan of inspecting by blocks; the Inspector of the district in which No. 206 Rivington-street is situated had reached within one street of it, the law compelling fire-escapes to be put was passed in 1860, and that law only referred to buildings to be erected and not those already built; but 1867 the law was so amended as to apply to buildings already erected, and it has only been in operation since last June, consequently many of such class of houses as above have had escapes put up, but with the opposition I meet with by owners and the small force at my command, it will take me at least three years to go through the City.

James M. Cromwell, of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, testified: I am agent or landlord of the building; I leased the house to Mr. Spiegel, who sub-let it to several families; there was no scuttle to the house and no means of escape in case of fire by the roof; did not deem it insecure on that account, as an ordinary ladder could reach the top floor; have never been notified by Mr. Macgregor to put any fire-escape on this building; some six or eight years ago I rented the house to nine families; I knew there were several families in the house this year; the house was insured for $1,600.

Roundsman Deeves, of the Eleventh Precinct, testified that he heard the alarm of fire and ran to the place; saw smoke issuing from the top windows; entered the alley from which the stairs led and found it impossible to gain the upper floors of the building, as the staircase was all on fire; saw Mrs. Muller jump from the window; she struck on her head; her husband followed and struck violently on the sidewalk; the other inmates made their exit in the same manner; from the time he first noticed the fire until all the inmates had left the building was about five minutes; there was no unnecessary haste displayed, for had they remained any longer in the building they would doubtless have been all burned to death; the entrance to the building is about two and-a-half feet wide; the staircase is of the same width; the firemen were promptly on the spot; a hook and ladder company was the first to arrive, but too late to rescue any of the inmates, so suddenly did the flames rush through the building; had there been a fire-escape on the building did not think there would have been a life lost; did not think the inmates could have made their escape by a scuttle on the roof, as when the deceased were aroused the flames were already at the door.

Hannah Housenmeyer testified that she lived in the rear of the top floor of No. 206 Rivington-street; retired to bed at eleven o'clock on Monday night; and was awoke by the smoke in her room; opened the door leading to the landing and found the flames at my door; threw some beds out of the window, and then threw my children on to them and jumped out myself.

Drs. E. C. Lockwood and S. M. B. Cross, House Surgeons in Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. John Beach, Deputy Coroner, who attended the deceased and made the *post mortem* examination, testified as to the nature of the injuries which resulted in death.

The jury then rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to their deaths by injuries received by burns and jumping from the third story of house No. 206 Rivington-street, to the pavement, at the burning of said building on the 13th inst. We further censure JAMES M. CROMWELL, the landlord or agent, for not complying with the law, in neglecting to provide proper facilities for escape in case of fire. We further earnestly recommend the Legislature to clothe JAMES MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, with more power, and give him additional assistance to execute the laws requiring fire escapes to be furnished in houses."

Capt. ULMAN, of the Eleventh Precinct Police, yesterday sent MARGARET YOUNGS, aged 51, and her daughters, CAROLINE, aged 19, and HENRIETTA, aged 12, to Bellevue Hospital, they having sustained severe injuries by leaping from the rear windows of the burning building at the time of the fire. It is not believed that any more deaths will ensue, though Mrs. SILVER is still suffering acutely from her injuries.

Other Coroners' Cases.

An inquest was commenced yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, at No. 72 Munroe-street, over the body of FRANCIS KANE, aged 11 years, whose death was the result of scalds received on Wednesday. The deceased was employed by the American Venear Company, at their works, No. 291 Munroe-street, and was sent down stairs on an errand, when he walked into an unguarded steam box pit, sustaining such severe scalds that death ensued during the day. The case will be concluded to-day, when further evidence will be elicited....An unknown man was found drowned yesterday, in the river, at the foot of Whitehall-street, and Coroner SCHIRMER directed the removal of the remains to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held. On the person of the deceased was found a pearl-handled penknife, four pennies, a pair of spectacles and a leather portemonnaie....The body of an infant was found yesterday in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh-street and One Hundred and Eighth-street, and Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest....The same Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body of another infant, found in Sixty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, yesterday morning. The remains are at the Morgue. ....CATHARINE KALLAHER, aged 50, a native of Ireland and a lodger at No. 48 Cherry-street, was, on the 8th instant, so severely burned on the leg and and thigh with a smoothing-iron, by MARGARET REGAN, that death ensued yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. The women quarreled, and the outrage was committed while the deceased was asleep in bed. Capt. THORN arrested the accused, and Coroner KEENAN committed her temporarily to the Tombs to await an inquest....Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the body of HERMAN MILLER, a German, aged 57, who committed suicide at No. 136 East Twenty-eighth-street, by swallowing Paris green. Deceased had been in America only four months, and took the poison in consequence of extreme poverty.

New-York Lying-in Asylum—Forty-Fifth Anniversary.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the New-York Lying-in Asylum in Marion-street, was celebrated at the institution on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. CORNELL presided.

Rev. Dr. BURCHARD read the annual report, which was prepared by the Secretary, Mrs. CORNELL. The number of permits given during the year was 92; 65 of these entered, and 60 have been confined, and 18 found places as wet-nurses.

The Treasurer's report, prepared by Mrs. SARAH B. NEVINS, was then read. It stated in substance that the expenses for the year were $3,473 41, leaving a balance in the treasury available to the Asylum of $1,317 30. Among the donations were the following: Estate of PETER LORILLARD, by Mr. JAMES KERNOCHAN, $1,000; C. & H. ROSE, by J. CORNING, $10,000; from the Commissioners of Charities, $1,000, and from Mrs. ISRAEL CORSE, $100.

The medical report of Dr. J. B. STERLING was next read by the Doctor. It contained the following statistics: Number of confinements in the house during the past year, 60; number of children born—males 36, females 26—total 62. The infants, with only one or two exceptions, were healthy. The number of women received into the house since last report was 65; now remaining 10—total 75. All the patients left the Asylum in good health. The number confined in the Asylum since its foundation was 3,392; attended by District-Physicians 12,106—total, 15,498. All the reports were accepted.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

Mrs. John W. Schmidt, First Directress; Mrs. George Wotherspoon, Second Directress; Mrs. Bache McEvers, Third Directress; Mrs. Thomas A. Emmet, Fourth Directress, Mrs. Thomas Cock, Fifth Directress; Mrs. James Brooks, Sixth Directress; Mrs. J. R. Nevins, Treasurer; Mrs. George J. Cornell, Secretary. Managers—Mrs. Samuel Jaudon, Mrs. Frederick Jones, Mrs. G. W. Sumner, Mrs. Robert S. Bullis, Mrs. Thomas W. Clerke, Mrs. John H. Mortimer, Mrs. George Norton Miller, Mrs. Chas. A. Morford, Mrs. S. D. Burchard, Mrs. James J. Roosevelt, Mrs. James Lee, Mrs. Wm. W. Jones, Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. A. Oakey Hall, Mrs. T. G. Thomas, Mrs. George Phelps, Mrs. Joseph H. Foster, Mrs. Kissam, Mrs. Ed. Buckhardt, Mrs. Benj. Curtis, Mrs. C. K. Garrison.

The meeting then adjourned.

ALMOST ANOTHER RAILROAD DISASTER.—Yesterday as the 8 o'clock A. M. train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, from Stamford, consisting of nine passenger cars, crowded to their utmost capacity, beside the tender and baggage cars, reached Seventy-fifth-street, the train then moving at the rate of twelve miles an hour, the cow-catcher caught in a pile of stones which some unknown person had placed on the track, evidently intending to throw the train off. Its stout iron bars were wrenched from their fastenings, the fragments of iron and the stones obstructed the progress of the train, there was a sudden stoppage of the cars and a terrible jolting and jar. For a few moments there was intense excitement. The cause and extent of the disaster was speedily discovered, and the excitement among the passengers abated. Hardly had the train come to a stand-still, when a train bound out of the City came rushing by at a high rate of speed. Had the first train been thrown from the track—and it is a miracle under the circumstances that it was not—and had the second train run into its cars crowded to overflowing with passengers, we should have had another appalling disaster to chronicle.

FIRES.—At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the distillery of CHAS. ROHFELDT, in rear of No. 60½ Allen-street, resulting in a damage of $600, covered by insurance. Mrs. KIPP owns the building, which is damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured....At 2 o'clock a fire was discovered in the dwelling of RICHARD HENRY RODDA, No. 175 East Forty-ninth-street, and the flames were extinguished with a damage of $200. As fires were found in a drawer, on the second floor, in the basement, and another in the passage-way, the Police arrested RODDA on suspicion of arson, and he was committed for examination by Justice KELLY....At 3:30 o'clock A. M. a fire occurred at No. 39 Union-square, occupied by JAS. J. LYONS as a liquor-store, the flames originating in the cellar from unknown causes. The fire was extinguished with a loss of $1,000, covered by insurance. It is said that Mr. LYONS was killed at the recent disaster on the Erie Railroad. The building is damaged to the extent of $200....At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in a closet in the basement floor of No. 41 Crosby-street, occupied by MARY WALKAR as a boarding-house. Damage $100, insured for $1,000 in the Home.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Balance of non-enumerated calendar and preferred causes.

Nos.
1—Sinnott vs. The People.
2—Ames vs. Law, Ex'r.
3—In re Estate of Clark.
4—Burnham vs. Mount, Jr., Ex'r, &c.
5—Paterson vs. The People
6—Enekson, Adm'r, vs. Smith et al.
7—The People vs. Hall.
8—Mead vs. Mead et al.
9—In re The People vs. Frhan.
10—Cohns, Ex'r, &c., vs. Frolies et al.
11—Killam, Ex'r, &c., vs. Allen et al.
12—Joyce vs. Joyce et al.
13—Ames vs. Law, Ex'r.
14—The People vs. Browning.
15—In re Will of Eckert.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
Short Causes.

Nos.
1369—Reid et al. vs. Stewart.
1568—Willis vs. Mayer et al.
1741—Barton vs. Isaacs et al.
1971—Boscher vs. Cohen.
1977—Wolfsohn et al. vs. Fuechsel.
2038—Pilson vs. Cossecutt.
2235—Hamlin et al. vs. Lowenstein.
2323—May et al. vs. Ball.
2437—Fromm vs. Murray, Executor.
2492—Barron vs. Reynolds.
2505—Wilson et al. vs. Jerome.
2562—Calton et al. vs. Lane et al.
2705—Raphael vs. Conant.
2751—First Nat. Bk. of Attica vs. Fuller et al.
2825—Fourth Nat. Bk. of New-York vs. South America Nav. and Marine R. R. Co.
2873—Currey et al. vs. Van Fleck.
2882—Wadsworth vs. Chandler.
2892—Vail vs. Byrne et al.
2969—Merritt et al. vs. Brear.
2974—Hallgarten vs. Gibson impl'd.
2995—Kohn vs. Obermayer.
2999—McCoy vs. Furzel et al.
3009—Shears et al. vs. Bates et al.
3026—Harper, Jr., et al., vs. Taylor et al.
3030—Cunningham vs. Reuss.
3044—Wood et al. vs. Baker et al.
3055—Broadwell vs. Hoffner.
3083—Kendall Manuf. Co. vs. Van Bokkelen.
3091—Vogt vs. Harnity.
3116—Grannis vs. Cooper.
3160—Secor et al. vs. Spielman et al.
3176—Ollivett et al. vs. Reed.
3238—Bliss et al. vs. Lowy, impl'd, &c.
3242—Gallar vs. Gregan.
3299—McDonald vs. Wicks et al.
3320—Walker vs. Lockwood.
3379—Marks et al. vs. Lowenthal.
3391—Rockville Nat. Bank vs. Olden.
3538½—Halstead vs. Call.
3674—Dexter vs. Cen. R. R. Co. of N. J.
3691—Sherman vs. Havens et al.
3727—Hemphill vs. Bayard.
3749—Wetzlar vs. Desowslawy.
3750—Day vs. Mackay et al.
3794—Bracken vs. Janeway.
3809—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Koop et al.
3863—Stanir et al. vs. Newkirk.
3854—Marsch vs. Rosengarden.
3883—Devoe et al. vs Birch et al.
3904—McDonald vs. McDonald.
3906—Barret et al. vs. Lucas.
3942—Chace vs. Cushing.
3995—Matthews vs. Richardson imp'd.
4002—Hopkins vs. Mocklier.
4045—Vincent vs. New-York and Galena Lead Mine Co.
4066—Bayley vs. Phelps.
4075—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. McCool et al.
4078—Hoch vs. Sterne.
4167—Colell vs. Higley.
4179—Merrieles vs. Odell.
4202—Baldwin vs. Stitt.
4206—Claflin vs. Gerner.
4210½—Flynn vs. Tilton.
4212—Peckham vs. Banks.
4220—Mayor vs. Simmons.
4221—Prendergast, Ex'r. vs. Davenport.
4235—Reilly vs. Pearce.
4239—Langerman vs. Haskell.
4260—Wood vs. American Washing Fluid Co.
4263—Schoonmaker vs. Havens.
4265—Valk vs. Griffith.
4289—Adams vs. Wright et al.
4305—Thompson vs. Rigney.
4317—Brayton vs. Sweetzer.
4322—Cummings vs. Burke.
4323—Hennan vs. Lowenstein.
4324—Cummings vs. Burke.
4337—Morton vs. Watts, Imp'd.
4340—Jacobs vs. Ballin.
4362—Gt. Western Ins. Co. vs. Thayer.
4355—Esterbrook vs. Temple.
4359—Detmold vs. Hicksher.
4367—Livingston vs. Strauss.
4372—Goodkind vs. Hamann.
4376—Wheeler vs. Jackson.
4380—Kopper vs. Moore.
4417—Hollacher vs. Fleischle.
4473—Martineau vs. Cohen.
4489—Garelly vs. Martineau.
4502—Bartlett vs. Lynd.
4514—Mitchell vs. Stevens.
4527—Parish vs. Merrill.
4530—Brett vs. Maury.
4548—Patterson vs. Wellwood.
4554—Angel vs. Turner.
4564—Robbins vs. Foster.
4570—Myers vs. Libeau.
4571—Cummings vs. Cohalan.
4577—Gregg vs. McKenzie.
4586—Freund vs. McCabe.
4587—Sampson vs. Van Duzer.
4588—Temfte vs. Prescott.
4594—Woodruff vs. Dannan.
4596—Brown vs. Huchet.
4605—Bostwick vs. Stewart.
4626—August vs. Stern.
4636—Holden vs. Meeker.
4646—Bonar. vs. Shears.
4648—Croswell vs. Meeker.
4652—Place vs. Rogers.
4653—Alsberg et al. vs. Heyman.
4210—Robbins vs. Lowenstein.
4574—Hart vs. Cornell.
4190—Dod vs. Palmer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
51—Cent. Nat. Bank vs. Suit.
52—First Nat. Bank of Richmond vs. Walker.
105—Garniss vs. Blackwell.
109—Markham vs. Jaudon.
120—Messenger vs. Loughman.
130—Meyer vs. Nat. Ex. and T. Co.
131—Cent. Nat. Bank vs. Suit.
137—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.
138—Smith vs. Smith.
140—Field vs. U. S. M. O. D. Co.
145—Norris vs. Little.
152—Boyd vs. Gilbert.
153—Gilbert vs. Friday.
157—Maclean vs. Snea.
158—Whitcan vs. Barry.
159—People, &c., and Wood vs. Birdsall.
161—Sawyer vs. Chambers.
169—Oddie vs. Goodyear.
178—Griffin vs. McCabe.
203—Adriatic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Bradley.
215—Van Aerman vs. McCormick.
218—Matter of Elec. of Dir. of N. Y. G. M. Co.
220—Freleigh v. Underhill.
221—Rawson vs. Lazier.
233—Coffin vs. Humbert.
239—Newton vs. Robins.
249—Sawyer vs. Chambers.
254—Filian vs. Filian.
255—Tweed, Jr. vs. Merritt.
265—Skinner vs. Bush.
279—Howell vs. Hoagland.
280—Drake vs. Goodrich.
296—Macauley vs. Oglesby.
308—Seguin vs. G. W. R. R. Co.
311—Rohmer vs. Levy.
313—Sink vs. Latz.
321—Sixth Nat. Bank vs. Mayers.
322—Spicer vs. Gurner.
335—Waller vs. Waller.
339—In re of Ap. vs. Schr. Emma, &c.
350—Potter vs. Van Duyck.
361—Keily, Sheriff, vs. Leighton et al.
366—Pine vs. Cook, &c.
368—Duprey v. N. Y. Op. Hospital.
369—Mack vs. Bium et al.
374—Van Pelt vs. Tucker et al.
378—Milbank vs. Elmer
38—Dexter vs. Goodwin.
381—Gire et al. vs. Halstead et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
3407—Connell, Administ'x, &c. vs. Central Park and East River R.R. Co.
3711—Corey vs. Snoddy.
3771—Lewin vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
3775—Jackson vs. Clark, impl'd. and C.
3801—Monk vs. Un. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
3833—Taylor vs. The Elastic Cone Spring Co.
3741—Jacobs et al. vs. Wilde.
3833—Board of Comm'rs of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
2893—Cornell, &c., vs. Bishop's Derrick Elevator Co.
3835—Jackson vs. Bendall et al.
3837—GualQuano vs. Hemtze
3839—Cook et al. vs. Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Co.
3841—Jackson et al. vs. Clews et al.
3843—Roth vs. Stout.
3845—Fink vs. Davis.

Part II.—Adjourned to Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
86—Gould vs. Rodgers.
778—Minscheimer vs. Loeb.
684—Whaley vs. Woods.
890—Chapman vs. Davis.
——Fisher vs. Harnden Express Co.
605—Warburton vs. Clark.
814—Humboldt M. & R. Co. vs. Webman.
762—Repkopf vs. Schiefert.
649—Dalnin vs. Post.
896—Muller vs. Holden.
——Mahon vs. Powers.
897—Hulbert vs. D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
898—Freeland vs. Teague.
899—Gunsen vs. M. Gas Light Co.
900—Bieber vs. Lyons.
902—Clinton vs. M. Gas Light Co.
903—Jennison vs. Smith.
904—Wolf vs. Nogler.
905—McDermott vs. Cusick.
906—Seymour vs. Hobson.
907—Kunsman vs. Harris.
908—Lervy vs. Hamblin.
909—Lester vs. Fletcher.
910—Collins vs. Hammond.
911—Murphy vs. Dwyer.
912—Pickett vs. Richardson.
913—Hellman vs. Wells.
914—Brown vs. Harriott.
915—Harnett vs. Gilsey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People *vs.* Granville Ball; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John McCunn, John Hart; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Edward Armstrong; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Jas. Palmer, Wm. Stapleton, Jas. Larkin; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Benjamin Babbitt; false pretences.
The People *vs.* Richard Reilly; robbery.
The People *vs.* Edgar H. Smith; assault and battery and rape.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—KINGS COUNTY.

Nos.
39—Treat vs. Rider & Ford.
43—Rowan vs. Hyatt.
45—Miller vs. Willis.
57—Bergeman vs. Farrell.
58—Tough vs. Edwards.
61—Alexander vs. Kroeder.
64—Allen vs. Koruran.
67—Tobin vs. Union.
71—Brown vs. Bachus.
74—Post vs. Reinhardt.
75—Williams vs. Babcock.
77—Doherty vs. Fowler & Jova.
78—Cooper vs. Burns.
79—Shankland vs. Ladd.
80—Fealand vs. Field.
81—Hornfager vs. Williams.
82—Talmage vs. Peters.
84—Stilwell vs. Stilwell.
85—Doherty vs. McCawley.
86—Doherty vs. Ausbach.
87—Spader vs. Haskins.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Nos.
139—Holcombe vs. Wilson.
94—Kinsella vs. Calley.
149—Thomas vs. Bamber.
137—Hoffman vs. Smith.
138—Hoffman vs. Smith.
64—Keenan vs. Chappell.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION—SUIT AGAINST THE ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMERS TO CALIFORNIA—INSUFFICIENT SUPPLIES—MEASURE OF DAMAGES—DECLARATION—EVIDENCE.

Marshall O. Roberts, plaintiff in error, vs. *Henry W. Graham*, in error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California. The plaintiff in error in this case is one of the proprietors of a line of steamers between the City of New-York and San Francisco. The defendant in error recovered in the Court below damages in the sum of $10,000, for the alleged injuries sustained by reason of the facts stated in the opinion of the Court below.

Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court:

This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Graham was the plaintiff in the Court below. The complainant sets forth a contract, whereby Roberts agreed to transport him and his wife and child as first cabin passengers from New-York to San Francisco, by the Panama route, and to furnish them with suitable accommodations, provisions and supplies on the way. Among other breaches, it is alleged that the defendant did not furnish them with first cabin fare, but that the child was furnished with only second cabin fare of the poorest quality; that he did not furnish them with suitable and proper accommodations, provisions and supplies, but that, on the contrary, he overloaded the steamer *Moses Taylor*, on which they were conveyed from Panama to San Francisco, "with a number of passengers, wholly out of proportion to her size, and much greater than she could suitably accommodate, and that by reason thereof the plaintiff and his wife and child were subjected to great inconvenience and injury." In the course of the plaintiff's testimony he gave evidence tending to prove his illness, and that it was caused by exposure in his not having sufficient bed or berth clothing on the *Moses Taylor*; "that bed clothing had been furnished him, but that he was compelled to deprive himself of it in order to supply his child, which child had not been furnished with a berth or bed-clothing." The evidence being closed, the defendant's counsel asked the Court to instruct the jury that in assessing the damages by reason of the sickness of the plaintiff himself during the voyage, they must exclude from consideration sickness arising from the want of sufficient bed-clothing on the *Moses Taylor*, because "There is no allegation in the complaint on which to base a recovery for such injuries, and because the allegation is, that the plaintiff's sickness was caused by exposure and detention at Panama, before the arrival there of the *Moses Taylor*." This instruction the Court refused to give. "And the said Judge thereupon charged the jury that if they found from the evidence that the plaintiff's sickness and consequent injuries was caused by exposure by reason of not being furnished with a sufficient quantity of bed-clothing on the steamer *Moses Taylor*, then they must estimate the damages to plaintiff caused by such exposure and want of sufficient clothing or covering for his berth, and by his illness consequent thereon, and include such damages in their verdict." To this refusal to instruct, and to the instruction given, the defendant excepted. It is objected that the plaintiff was allowed to recover for a special damage not alleged in the complaint. As a general proposition, that cannot be done. Special damage, whether resulting from tort or breach of contract, must be particularly averred, in order that the defendant may be notified of the charge, and come prepared to meet it. Special, as contradistinguished from general damage, is that which is the natural, but not the necessary, consequence of the act complained of. In this connection, in the case before us, two questions are presented for our consideration; was the sickness of the defendant, alleged to have been induced by his exposure on the *Moses Taylor*, special damage within the rule of pleading on that subject? And if so, was the right of the defendant to object to a recovery upon that ground waived by his conduct at the trial? The complaint avers that the defendant, by this breach of the contract, "was subjected to great inconvenience and injury." It does not appear that the defendant objected to the admission of the testimony, that he moved to have it ruled out, or that he made any allusion to the subject until he asked the Court, at the close of the argument, to instruct the jury as shown by the bill of exceptions. In Ward *vs.* Smith, 9 Price's Exchequer Rep. 19, the suit was upon a lease. The declaration averred that the defendant refused, "on request, to permit the plaintiff to take possession and have the use of the premises, whereby the plaintiff had sustained loss, and had been obliged to hire other premises at great cost and expense for rent and charges." The defendant proved on the trial that the premises had been taken for his wife's business, who was a milliner, were advantageously situated for that trade, "and that by not being suffered to occupy them, he sustained considerable loss by the passing by of a profitable part of the year for that business in the meantime." The plaintiff recovered. It was urged by the defendant, upon a motion for a new trial, "that there was no special damage averred in the declaration, in that there were no particular customers named therein as having withdrawn their custom from the defendant's wife; and further, that there was no averment of the business of the wife, or that the plaintiff had sustained any loss in her business." Richards, Chief Baron, said: "As the objection to the evidence of special damage having been admitted, there was, in fact, no special damage, as such, proved. The object of the witnesses' testimony was to show that the plaintiff had sustained inconvenience." Baron Graham said that no special damage had been proved. He added: "Loss of customers and general damage occasioned thereby, however, may have been given in evidence under this declaration; for it charges general loss, without specifying any particular individuals whose custom had been lost, and that it was competent for the plaintiff to show certain damages sustained by breach of the agreement in this action, without stating his loss more specially in the declaration." It would not be easy to distinguish that case as to the point under consideration from the one before us. It is of undoubted authority, and is conclusive. The objection of variance not taken at the trial cannot avail the defendant as an error in the higher Court, if it could have been obviated in the Court below; nor can it avail him on a motion for a new trial. (Mosher *vs.* Laurence and Westcott, 4 Denio 421; Laurence *vs.* Barker 5 Wen. 305.) If parol evidence be received without objection, to prove the contents of a record, it is sufficient for that purpose. (Newbury *vs.* Lee, 3 Hill 522.) In McMicken *vs.* Brown, 6 Martin's Lou. Rep. U. S. 86, the defendant made no objection to the introduction of the testimony, but prayed the Court to instruct the jury that it was insufficient to warrant a verdict against him. The jury found for the plaintiff. It was held by the appellate Court that he should have objected to the admission of the evidence, and that not having done so, he was concluded by the verdict. The judgment was affirmed. (See also Goslin *vs.* Carry, 9 Mann & G., 347; Doe *vs.* Walker et al., 9 Adolph, & G., 644.) In the case before us the plaintiff was entitled to be apprised of the objection if it were intended to be relied upon, at an earlier period in the progress of the trial. The Court would doubtless have permitted an amendment, if deemed necessary, upon such terms as the interest of justice might seem to require. The defendant's right to make the objection was waived and concluded by the delay. He could not make it at the time and in the manner it was presented.

Upon both grounds we hold that the rulings of the Circuit Court were correct. The judgment below is affirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The day calendar in admiralty was called yesterday morning. Cause No. 57 being ready for trial, was proceeded with.

Baron Livevemento vs. *The Steam Ferry-boat Baltic.*—This is a libel on the part of the Brazilian brig *Palma* against the Union Ferry Company's boat *Baltic*, for damages caused by a collision between the vessels named. The libel alleges that on the 14th of December, 1863, while the brig was lying at anchor in the East River off Brooklyn, she was run into by the steam ferry-boat *Baltic*, sustaining injuries to the amount of $1,300. That the collision was the result of improper and negligent navigation of said ferry-boat, and that the Union Ferry Company, the owners of the said ferry-boat, had refused to make any compensation for the damage done to the brig. The answer claims that the brig at the time of the collision was anchored on the line and in the track or route of the said ferry-boat *Baltic*, a dense fog was prevailing at the time, and that it was improper for the brig so to lie where she was.

BANKRUPT'S DISCHARGE—ASSETS—OATH.

In the matter of Alfred Beardsley, a bankrupt.

BLATCHFORD, J.—The petitioner set forth in his petition that he had no assets or property. His discharge is opposed by a creditor, who has filed eight specifications of the grounds of his opposition. Six of these have been heretofore held by this Court not to be in proper form to be triable. The third and fifth alone are in issue. The third is that "said Beardsley had an interest in the property in and the business conducted at the saloon at — Liberty-street, City of New-York, at the time of making and filing said petition, of the value of $3,000, and the said business was and is carried on for his sole benefit." The fifth is, that "the business at said saloon is pretended to be conducted in the name of one Pope, but really for the benefit of said Beardsley, with intent to defraud said creditors." These specifications are quite loosely drawn, but taken together and in connection with the allegation in the petition that the bankrupt has no assets, they may be regarded as averring that the bankrupt has concealed his interest in the property at the saloon with a view to defraud his creditors, and has been guilty of fraud in not delivering such property to his assignee, it having belonged to him at the time he presented his petition and inventory. The evidence, however, falls entirely short of showing that the bankrupt had any interest in the property at the saloon, either the furniture or the lease of the premises. On the contrary the proof is satisfactory that the lease and the furniture were bought from one Taylor by Pope on his own account and as his own property exclusively, under an arrangement whereby the bankrupt was to take charge of the business of the establishment and give it the use of his name, taking one-half of the net profits as his compensation. This arrangement was made early in March, 1867. Pope paid $3,000 for the lease and furniture, giving $2,000 in cash and his three notes amounting to $1,000 in the aggregate. The notes were at two, four and six months. Their several amounts are not stated, but it is assumed that each was for $333 33. The name of the bankrupt was used over the saloon. The petition was filed June 12, 1867. Only one of the three notes fell due before the petition was filed. That note and the two notes which fell due after the petition was filed, were paid out of the receipts of the saloon by the direction of Pope. It is claimed by the creditor that the payment, out of such receipts, of the note which fell due before the petition was filed, had the effect, inasmuch as the one-half of the money (it being assumed that such money was net profits of the establishment) belonged to the bankrupt, to constitute the bankrupt, to the extent of the one-half of the amount of such note, an owner in the property at the saloon. But this is not so. If the $333 33 used to pay the note was net profits of the business, and if the one-half of it, that is $166 66, belonged to the bankrupt, and was thus used to discharge a debt of Pope's, with the knowledge and consent of Pope, the effect of the transaction would merely be to make Pope a debtor to the bankrupt for the amount. It would not give to the bankrupt any ownership in the property, for the purchase of which the note was given. The allegation that the bankrupt had an interest in the business carried on at the saloon is true, although it is not true that it was carried on for his sole benefit. But that interest was not property which he was bound to set forth in his inventory, unless it had resulted at the time in money or some thing tangible which he then possessed. The right to his share of the nett profits was not property, any more than the right of a clerk, who has a stated salary, to continue to receive such salary is property which he is bound to set forth in his inventory as a bankrupt. As to the allegation that the business at the saloon was pretended to be conducted in the name of Pope, but really for the benefit of the bankrupt, with intent to defraud his creditors, the business seems to have been conducted, so far as the public could see, in the name of the bankrupt, his name being over the saloon. This would have led rather to the belief by the public and the creditors of the bankrupt that the property at the saloon belonged to the bankrupt, when in fact it did not, and there was nothing in it calculated to defraud or showing any intent to defraud his creditors.

This disposes of the specifications. I have assumed that the note referred to was paid out of the nett profits of the business. Unless it was, then no part of the property of the bankrupt went toward paying it, and Pope did not become thereby a debtor to the bankrupt, so as to be his debtor at the time the petition was filed, and make it incumbent on the bankrupt to set out such debt due from Pope as an asset in his inventory. But the only evidence is that the note was paid out of the receipts of the saloon. The creditor does not show that it was paid out of the net profits. It does not appear what was the state of the accounts between the bankrupt and Pope when the petition was filed. It is incumbent on the creditor to show that such debt from Pope existed as an asset. The bankrupt swears that he had no claims due him, that he knows of, at the time when he filed his petition. It is for the creditor to show that he had. These remarks are made as if there was an allegation in the specifications that the bankrupt had wilfully sworn falsely in the oath to his inventory in omitting this debt from Pope. But there is no such allegation.

The case is not a proper one for withholding a discharge, and one will be granted, whenever the Register shall certify that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under the act, and has conformed to all the requirements of the act except as to the particulars embraced in such specifications.

Edwin James for the bankrupt; S. F. Higgins for creditor.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PATENT FOR PACKING—DISCLAIMER—COSTS.

Joseph H. Tuck vs. *William Bramhill.*—This was a final hearing of an equity suit founded on a patent issued June 26, 1853, to the plaintiff for an improvement in packing for stuffing boxes. The packing was made of canvas saturated with India-rubber cut in strips and rolled, either around a central core of India-rubber, or without such core in such a way as to have the threads of the cotton run diagonally. The defence set up was want of novelty. The evidence showed infringement by the sale of rolls of packing made with a core. The defendant showed on the proofs that an article made in the same way as the plaintiffs, packing without a core was known and used several years before the plaintiff's invention, but gave no proof of any prior knowledge of such an article made with a core. After the evidence was in, before the examination, the plaintiff on Feb. 18, 1867, filed a disclaimer, disclaiming the packing as made without a core, and he now claimed to have a decree only as far as concerned the packing made with a core. The defendant insisted that the claim of the patent was not divisible, but was merely for one invention which had been shown by the evidence not to be original with him.

Held by the Court—That the claim which claims the forming of the roll "either in connection with the India-rubber core or without" is equivalent to two separate claims, one for the forming of the roll with a core, and one for the forming of it without. That there is sufficient utility and invention in the combination of the roll with the core to support a patent. (Webst. Pat. Cas., 409; 2 Blatch. C. C. R., 240.) That the plaintiff's disclaimer comes under the provisions of the 7th section of the act of March 31, 1837, and is substantially such as the Supreme Court held to be valid in Silsby *vs.* Foote, (14 How., 218, 221.) That the plaintiff is not prevented from recovering in this suit by the fact that the disclaimer was filed after the suit was commenced. (1 Blatch. C. C. Rep., 244; 2 *ib.*, 194, 198.) That, aside from the disclaimer, he would be entitled to recover by virtue of the 9th section of the act of March 3, 1837, it not appearing that he unreasonably neglected or delayed to enter a disclaimer. That under the same section he is not entitled to any costs in this action. Decree therefore for a perpetual injunction as respects the packing formed with a core, and for an account in respect to such packing, but without costs.

For plaintiff, Mr. Gifford; for defendant, Mr. Keller.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE LEVINE COUNTERFEITING CASE.

The case of A. L. Levine, arrested a few days since on a charge of having in his possession counterfeit money, was before United States Commissioner Betts yesterday. Mr. Spenser, counsel for the defendant, moved that his client be discharged, stating that he believed him entirely innocent of any willful wrong in the matter. Mr. Bell, District Attorney, in consenting to the motion, said he was convinced that the defendant's theory was correct, and that he was not willfully guilty of the charge alleged against him. The Commissioner thereupon made the order of discharge, furnishing Mr. Levine with a copy of the same, and the latter, attended by numerous friends, left the court-room.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SECOND DISTRICT.

Before Judge Lott.

THE GARDINER WILL CASE—MOTION TO CHANGE THE PLACE OF TRIAL FROM STATEN ISLAND TO NEW-YORK.

A new trial having been granted in the Gardiner will case, counsel for Mrs. Tyler moved to change the venue from Richmond County to New-York, on the ground that the people of Staten Island were so prejudiced against Mrs. Tyler that she might not have a fair trial, and on the further ground that most of the witnesses on her side resided in New-York.

The motion was opposed by counsel for Mr. Gardiner, and after full consideration was denied by the Court.

It will be recollected that a trial of the case was had about a year ago on Staten Island, when the jury rendered a verdict breaking the will of Mrs. Gardiner, deceased, on the ground that it was made under undue influence from her daughter, Mrs. Tyler, to whom it gave a life interest in the entire estate, to the exclusion of the other heirs. A motion for a new trial was made and granted, mainly on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence. The next trial will take place in October next.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont for the Motion, A. R. Dyett opposed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 16.

By Judge Cardozo.

Adler et al. *vs.* Frankel et al.; application denied.

Edwards *vs.* McKelvey; motion denied without costs.

Thomas *vs.* Chapman; default opened, $10 costs to abide the event.

Murray *vs.* The National Express and Transportation Company; motion denied.

Paine *vs.* Levy et al.; motion granted with $5 costs.

Crumey *vs.* Hagan et al.; receiver appointed.

Bendall et al. *vs.* Robert Peterson; motion denied, no costs.

In the matter of the petition of Alfred Bedlow, &c., for an advance, &c.; the prayer of the petition is denied.

W. W. Tracey et al. *vs.* Altmeyer; motion denied without costs.

Myers *vs.* Sherwin et al.; motion denied without costs and a stay allowed, &c.

Harrison *vs.* The New-Jersey Steamboat Company; motion granted on payment of costs of action and $5 costs of this motion; otherwise denied with $5 costs.

Meagher *vs.* Maher; default opened on payment of $10 costs and stipulating to refer if plaintiff so elect, and proceed on two days' notice, judgment to stand as security.

Abraham Katz *vs.* Herman August et al.; motion denied with $5 costs.

By Judge Ingraham.

Joseph Tamaro *vs.* Warren Leland et al.; the motion must be granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 16.

By Judge Garvin.

Catharine Bussy *vs.* August Bussy; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

John C. H. Maddox *vs.* Marcella Maddox; referred to a referee to take testimony and proofs as to the ability of plaintiff to pay alimony and counsel fee.

Rostine Parker *vs.* Edwin L. Godkin; motion for allowance denied, without costs.

Chas. Quinn *vs.* Jas. T. Lloyd; motion denied, with $7 costs.

Azel Graham *vs.* Fredk. James et al.; motion granted.

John P. Dingledein *vs.* Third-avenue Railroad Company; motion granted.

Saul Buckswieler et al. *vs.* The Vereinus Eintratcht; motion continuing injunction continued, with $10 costs.

Geo. Jones *vs.* The Merchants' Bank of Albany; motion granted.

The Broadway Bank *vs.* John T. Howard; motion granted.

Sarah McGraw *vs.* Wm. McGraw; motion granted.

Jane J. Hillsburgh *vs.* Amelia Warren; motion granted, without costs.

By Judge Barbour.

Joseph Walker et al. *vs.* Wm. E. Snoddy et al.; case settled; papers in Clerk's office.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 16.

By Chief Justice Robertson and Judges Barbour and Garvin.

Wm. F. Hawkins *vs.* Clifford Pemberton; judgment for plaintiff for the verdict and costs of action and hearing. Opinion by the Court, Robertson. C. J.

By Chief Justice Robertson and Judge Garvin.

Edward Roberts *vs.* Wm. Kane; judgment reversed, unless plaintiff consent to reduce the amount recovered to $350 and interest from October, 1861; in such case the judgment to be affirmed; no costs to either party on the appeal.

By Judges Monell, Garvin and McCunn.

John Sherwood et al. *vs.* Henry Volkhening; appeal dismissed with $10 costs.

By Judges Barbour, Garvin and Jones.

James Hogan *vs.* Michael Cregan; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion of the Court by Jones, J.; concurring opinion by Judge Barbour.

By Judges Barbour, McCunn and Jones.

Abijah Mann, Jr., *vs.* Lewis Curtis, executor, &c.; the portion of the judgment appealed from by defendant reversed, with costs, and new trial ordered. Opinion of the Court by Judge Barbour; concurring opinion by Judge Jones.

By Judges Barbour, Garvin and Jones.

Hedges *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Barbour.

By Chief Justice Robertson and Judges Barbour and Monell.

Betsey Kling *vs.* William Dress; judgment reversed and new trial granted with costs to abide event; order of reference vacated. Opinion by Chief Justice Robertson, Judge Barbour dissenting.

By Chief Justice Robertson and Judges Monell and Garvin.

John M. Taylor *vs.* Morris Ketchum et al.; exception overruled and judgment ordered for plaintiff on the verdict; order denying motion for new trial affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Garvin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions:

John Wilson was tried and convicted upon a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, worth $102, from Andrew Hobner, of No. 341 Seventh-avenue, on the 20th of February last. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

William Johnson, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded to an attempt, and was sent to the State Prison for one year.

John Keever and Thomas Collins, jointly indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Lina Stern pleaded to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was remanded to show previous good character.

Mary Pickett and Louisa Farns were indicted for shoplifting. The first pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for 4 years and six months, and the latter was tried, found guilty and sentenced to the same institution for five years.

Mary Shyan was tried for the larceny of a gold watch from Moss Davis, No. 72 Greenwich-avenue, and was acquitted.

The Court then adjourned until this morning, at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The calendar of this Court, with every session, grows beautifully less, and if the present rate of decrease in the number of cases is maintained, it will not be long before the Justices find their occupation entirely gone. Yesterday there were but twenty-two cases, divided into twelve charges of petit larceny, nine of assault and battery, and one of cruelty to animals. From this beggarly exhibit of petty crime committed in the entire City in two days, it required the closest observation to gather anything of public interest. Perhaps the most noticeable case was one wherein there was

AN EXCHANGE OF PLACES

entirely unusual. Ellen Maroney, somewhat frail in build, and carrying a remarkably beautiful child in her arms, was brought out of the prisoner's box to answer a charge of assault and battery upon her husband Bernard, a man almost twice her size. Glancing at the pair the magistrate had evidence enough, and bade the wife depart with her husband, warning her that if she ever beat him again he would send her to the House of Refuge. This remark was intended as a joke.

THEY SUITED HER.

Bridget Masterson was called to answer for stealing a pair of shoes from the door of James Lorgan, No. 360 Third-avenue. She said that she was out in quest of a pair, and these suiting her she picked them up with the intention of paying for them, but was arrested before she had a chance. The complainant testified, however, that she had snatched the shoes, and had got a door away before she was intercepted and arrested. Upon this testimony she was convicted, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

A PAIR OF SHOELESS BLACKS.

The name of Joseph White being called, a very black individual came to the stand and told how George Cole, even more ebony-hued than himself, being coal-black, had stolen from him a pair of boots. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was sent for five days to the City Prison....The next case called was in every respect the counterpart of this. Both parties were full-blooded negroes, and the stolen property a pair of boots. The prisoner, Charles S. Russell, came barefooted to judgment, and was sent to the City Prison for two days.

A LAME HORSE.

John Seibert was arraigned for driving a horse so lame in one foot that he could not use it. The accused gave the stereotyped excuse that he was so doing by the advice of the farrier, but was fined $10.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Justice Gilbert.

RESULTS OF THE OIL FEVER.

Wm. W. Rose vs. *Wm. H. Waring and Nevin W. Butler.*—This suit was brought by plaintiff to recover the sum of $2,000, being the amount he expended in an oil speculation in 1865, as he alleges, by reason of misrepresentations made to him by the defendants, who were officers in a company then owning land at Marrietta Run, Washington County, Ohio. It appeared in evidence that the defendants and eight others had formed a stock company in January, 1865, when the mania for oil and oil-lands pervaded the community; that the plaintiff in this case, understanding that the prospects of said Company were fair, met one of the defendants and inquired of him as to the standing of the enterprise, and by him was informed that the stock was all paid in, and that he did not think there was a chance for anybody else to buy in, but he would let him know. Meanwhile the plaintiff met another of the defendants, with whom he negotiated for the purchase of one-twentieth interest in the stock of the Company, he being at the time under the impression that no lands had yet been purchased, but that one of the defendants was about to set out on a tour of investigation for the purpose of selecting available lands. Under this representation of the affair, it appeared that the Company was increased from ten to twenty stockholders, plaintiff being one of the twenty, and that an agreement was then signed by the twenty persons, setting forth that the lands were yet to be sought for, while in reality they had been selected and bought, under the arrangement of the original ten. Plaintiff held that he did not know that the land had been bought previous to that last agreement, hence he claimed that he had paid his money under representations that were false. The defence maintained that plaintiff had courted defendants for the opportunity to pay money, and to obtain from them a portion of the stock, and that it had been sold to him only upon his earnest solicitation, and at the same risk as other persons were taking who invested in oil stocks at the time. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing damages at $953 75.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 16, 1868.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	104
41,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '62	110⅞
13,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109⅛
4,000	do.	109⅛
28,000	U. S. 5-20s, C '65 New Issue	107⅞
30,000	do.	107⅞
10,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	101⅝
31,000	do.	101⅝
14,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	107⅞
75,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series ...c	106
26,000	do 3d Series	106
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	65⅞
5,000	M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	85½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96½
1,000	Erie 3d M	95½
2,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st.	88
1,500	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82
3,000	Cl. & Pitts. 2d M.	97
1,000	T., Peoria & W. 1st	82
2,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan ...R	108⅝
2,000	do.	108½
300	West. U. Tel.	34⅛
100	do.	34⅜
700	do.	35
100	do.	34⅞
5	Pacific Mail	88½
450	do.	88¼
100	do. ...b30	88⅜
100	do. ...s30	88¼
54	Del. & Hud. C.	159¾
80	do.	160
300	Adams Ex.	55¼
100	do.	55¼
200	do.	55⅜
900	do.	56
15	do.	57
29	do.	57½
300	do.	55⅞
100	do. ...b30	56½
100	do.	56½
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26⅛
20	Am. Ex. Co.	53
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	52
100	do.	52½
50	do.	54
500	Mer. U. Ex.	30
420	do.	30⅛
400	do.	30⅜
32	do.	31
100	do.	29⅞
100	Tol., W. & W. P.	71
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	99⅛
400	do.	99⅛
500	N. Y. Cen.	110⅞
2800	do.	111
600	do.	111⅛
2200	do.	111¼
300	do.	111⅜
100	do. ...b10	111⅝
200	do. ...b30	112
200	do. ...b30	112⅛
100	Erie R.	[illegible]
2500	do.	[illegible]
1000	do.	[illegible]
300	Erie R. P.	69
400	Hud. R. R.	122¾
100	do.	123
100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	14⅛
2000	Reading R.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]
40	do.	[illegible]
200	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
1300	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
500	Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
100	Chi. & N. W. ...b30	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
10	Chic. B. & Q. R.	[illegible]
200	Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
1100	do.	[illegible]
200	do. ...b15	69
200	do. ...b30	69⅛
200	do. ...b30	69
1000	do.	[illegible]
700	Clev. & Tol.	[illegible]
100	do. ...b10	[illegible]
600	do.	[illegible]
400	do.	[illegible]
20	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]
400	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]
1500	Chi. & R. I.	86
600	do.	[illegible]
100	do. ...b10	[illegible]
100	do. ...b30	[illegible]
700	Mil. & St. P.	56
100	do.	56⅜
300	do.	56⅛
100	Mil. & St. P Pf.	69
100	do.	68⅛
500	do.	68⅜
200	do. ...b30	69⅛
30	do.	70
100	do.	69
200	Ohio & Miss. R.	28⅞
1000	do.	28⅞
500	do.	29
100	do. ...b30	29⅛
100	do. ...b30	29⅛
100	do.	29⅛
100	do.	29⅛
100	Union Nav. Co.	20⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	104
80,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109⅛
10,000	do. ...s3	109
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109⅛
0,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	107⅞
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	101⅝
2,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	101⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s, new	65⅛
13,000	do.	65
1550	West. U. Tel	35
100	Pacific Mail	88⅛
120	Adams Ex.	59
100	do.	60
200	do.	60⅛
200	do.	60⅛
215	Mer. U. Ex.	30⅛
500	do.	31
800	N. Y. Cent.	111⅛
200	do.	111⅛
100	Erie R.	66⅞
50	Hud. Riv. R.	125
100	do.	125⅛
250	Erie R. P.	69
1500	Reading R.	87⅛
200	do.	87⅛
400	do. ...b4	87¼
100	Tol., W. & W.	47
50	Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅜
100	do.	85
100	do.	85⅜
200	do. ...b5	85⅜
100	Ill. Cen ...s30	141
100	do.	141
100	do. ...b30	141⅛
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	83
200	do. ...b60	84⅛
100	Pitt. Ft. W. & C.	100
100	do. ...b15	100⅛
15	do.	99⅞
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	69⅛
600	do.	69⅛
100	do. ...b60	70⅜
200	do.	69⅞
800	Cl. & Tol	99
200	do.	98⅞
200	Chic. & R. I. R.	86⅛
100	do.	86⅞
100	do.	87
400	do.	87⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	70⅛
100	do.	70
100	do.	69⅞
500	Ohio & Miss. R.	29⅛
300	do.	29⅛
1000	do.	29⅛
100	do. ...b10	29⅛
100	do. ...b10	30
500	do.	30

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

20	Amer. Ex.	50
20	do.	50⅛
10	do.	51
80	do.	51¼
20	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26⅛
100	Adams Ex.	54½
300	do.	54
600	do.	55
400	do.	55⅛
100	do. ...b10	55½
100	do. ...c	55
100	do. ...c	54⅜
200	U. S. Ex.	51
300	do.	51½
600	Mer. U. Ex.	28¼
200	do.	28⅜
100	Quicksilver	25
400	Pac. Mail	88
200	do. ...c	88
200	do.	88¼
200	do.	88½
600	West. U. Tel.	34⅞
100	do.	34⅞
100	do. ...c	34⅜
90	do.	35
100	do. ...c	34⅜
200	Atlantic Mail	30
300	N. Y. Cen.	112¼
1800	do.	112
800	do.	111⅜
200	do.	111⅛
400	do.	111⅞
500	do. ...c	112
1100	do.	112⅛
1300	do.	112¼
100	do. ...b15	112⅜
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. ...b30	70
500	do.	69¼
300	P., F. W. & C.	99⅜
100	do. ...c	99½
800	Erie R.	[illegible]
1100	do.	[illegible]
2800	do.	65⅞
600	do. ...c	66⅛
1200	do.	66⅛
100	do. ...b30	67⅛
500	do. ...c	66⅞
100	do. ...b15	67
100	Erie R. P.	70⅛
200	Hud. R. R. ...ex-d	123
100	do.	124
1200	Reading R.	87⅛
600	do.	87⅜
100	M. & St. P.	56⅜
100	do.	56
800	Ohio & Miss. R. R.	29
300	do.	28⅞
100	do. ...b10	29
300	do.	28⅞
200	do. ...c	28⅞
100	M. S. & N. I. R. ...b10	87
100	do.	86⅛
600	do.	86
300	do.	85⅞
600	do.	85⅜
1500	Clev. & Pitts.	82
400	Clev. & Tol.	100
200	do.	99⅛
800	Chi. R. I. & P.	85
800	do.	84⅞
600	do. ...c	84⅜
2400	do.	84⅛
600	do. ...c	84⅜
500	do. ...s3	84⅛
4500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	68
800	do.	67⅞
600	do.	67⅜
100	do. ...b30	69⅛
800	do. ...c	68
60	C. & N. W R.	60

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10	Amer. Ex.	54
100	Adams Ex.	56
100	do.	56⅞
80	do.	58
20	Mer. U. Ex.	30⅛
100	do.	29⅞
800	Pacific Mail ...c	88⅛
1100	do.	88⅛
100	At. Mail	29½
600	West. U. Tel.	34⅛
500	do.	34⅛
200	do. ...c	34⅜
800	do.	34½
100	N. Y. Cen.	110
800	do. ...c	110⅛
900	do.	110⅜
1500	do.	110⅜
400	do. ...c	110⅜
600	Erie R.	66⅝
1100	do.	66¼
2500	do.	66⅜
500	do. ...c	66¼
100	Hudson R.	123⅛
200	do.	123
2100	Reading R.	87
800	O. & Miss. R.	29⅛
200	do. ...b10	29¼
100	P., F. W. & C.	99½
100	do.	99⅜
300	Mich. So. & N. I.	84⅛
800	do. ...c	84½
600	do.	84½
200	do. ...b3	84½
400	do.	84½
600	Cleve. & Pitts.	82⅛
500	do. ...c	82⅛
200	do. ...b10	82⅜
2600	do.	82⅛
800	do. ...c	82⅛
600	do.	82⅜
500	do. ...b3	82⅛
600	Clev. & Tol.	99
300	C., R. I. & P. ...c	85⅛
500	do.	85⅛
800	do.	85⅜
600	do. ...c	85⅜
300	do. ...c	85⅜
600	do.	85⅜
200	do. ...b3	85⅜
800	do. ...b3	85⅜
500	do. ...c	85
800	Chi. & N. W. R. Pf.	68⅛
400	do. ...c	68⅜
4200	do.	68⅛
200	do. ...c	68⅛
200	do. ...b3	68⅛
400	do.	68⅜

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

200	Mer. U. Ex.	31
200	Pacific Mail	88⅞
100	do.	98
200	do.	98¼
100	Mariposa Prf.	9
1500	N. Y. Cen. R.	111⅜
800	do.	111⅜
400	do. ...s3	111⅜
800	do. ...b3	112
600	do.	111⅞
100	do. ...b10	112⅜
200	do. ...b10	112⅛
400	do. ...b3	111⅞
800	Erie R.	67
1100	do.	66⅞
1500	do.	66⅜
200	do.	66⅜
500	do. ...b3	66⅜
800	Reading R.	87¼
400	do.	87⅜
200	do. ...s10	87¼
200	do. ...s30	87⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. P.	69⅛
200	do.	69⅛
200	do.	69
100	do. ...b3	69
100	U. S. Ex.	59
10	Amer. Ex.	57
500	Ohio & M. R.	29⅛
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	86⅛
200	do. ...b10	86⅛
600	do.	86⅜
200	do. ...s3	86⅜
100	do. ...o2	86⅜
500	Clev. & Pitts R. ...s10	83⅛
200	do.	83¼
800	Clev. & Tol.	99⅛
200	do.	99⅛
200	do.	99⅞
300	Chic., R. I. & P.	86⅜
1100	do.	86⅛
400	do.	86⅜
100	do. ...b5	86⅜
100	do. ...b10	87⅛
300	do. ...b10	87⅜
200	do. ...s3	86⅜
800	Chic. & N.W.Pf.	69
500	do. ...b30	70
800	do.	68⅞
100	do. ...b10	69⅛
600	do.	68⅜
200	do. ...s3	68⅜
200	do. ...s3	69

THURSDAY, April 16—P. M.

There was increased excitement, amounting to a panic feeling, on the Stock Exchange to-day, in the Railway market. The forced sales for cash by actual holders and the *short* sales on speculation for a further fall in prices, were in active competition with each other, and the result was an immense business in nearly all the New-York and Western Roads—all the different clique Stocks coming for the sacrifice. This condition of the market to-day was owing to no really increased scarcity of Money, but to the violent disturbance of confidence, and the shaking out of margins with Money-lenders from the panic turn of yesterday. The shifting of loans upon and of the ownership of these stocks of course, contributed to the agitation of the Stock Boards, but by the close of business hours, it was, at least, partially manifest that the depression in prices had nearly run its course, for the present, and that the question of Money had turned its severest point; especially to good borrowers or to borrowers with ample collateral. During the day 10 ℘ cent. interest for 7 ℘ cent. in Gold, was freely paid on the Railways, and even a higher difference on 3-day options; but most of the dealers in the Public Funds were accommodated at 7 ℘ cent. Currency Interest, and at the very close of Bank-hours some relief was reported from moderate purchases of 7.30 ℘ cents. by the Treasury. The Gold Brokers paid 10 ℘ cent. interest, and in some instances 12@14 ℘ cent. to have their balances carried over. The sales of Gold were quite steady at 138@138¼ ℘ cent., while Foreign Bills were less firm than yesterday, owing to the dearer

ness of money in the open market; that is, the Bankers were ready to concede a fraction on their Exchange for ready Cash in order to lend the proceeds to the Brokers. Standard Bills on London are 109¾@109⅞ ℘ cent. The Public Funds were generally steady in prices throughout the day, but speculation in this department of the Stock Exchange is held in check by the difficulty of borrowing Money at 7 ℘ cent., above which rate with the small profits usually made in turning United States Stocks there is no compensating advantage to the Brokers in making heavy engagements. The principal dealers, however, report a fair investment demand for the Gold-bearing Stocks, while the Treasury is buying the 7.30 ℘ Cents at about 106 ℘ cent., which accounts for the general steadiness of the market this afternoon.

On the Stock Exchange, the course of New-York Central, which closed last night at 114¼, was to 112¼@111½@110¾@111½@110¾@112¼@111¾ ℘ cent.; Erie from 67⅛ last night sold at 66¾@66½@65¾@67¼@67 ℘ cent.; Michigan Southern from 87½ last night sold down to 83¾@84 ℘ cent.; Pittsburg from 84⅝ to 82½@82@83¼ ℘ cent.; Northwest Preferred from 70 to 68@69½@69 ℘ cent.; Rock Island from 86⅞ to 84@87 ℘ cent., and Toledo from 101 to 97½@98½@99 ℘ cent., the prices showing the recovery here noted at the late Boards. The Express Stocks had a general improvement from the extreme depression of yesterday, on a large business in the Adams Company and also in the Merchants' Union. Pacific Mail was steady at 88@88⅜ ℘ cent. There was no change of importance in the Border State Bonds.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅝	101¾	Missouri	87	87
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅝	110⅞	Northwest	60	60
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅝	N. West Pref	70	67⅞
N. Y. Central	114¼	110⅞	Rock Island	86⅞	85⅝
Erie	67⅛	65¾	Fort Wayne	99⅞	99⅝
Hudson	125	125	W. U. Telegraph	35	35
Reading	87⅜	86⅞	M'chants' Union	28¼	30⅛
Mich. Southern	87⅛	84⅜	St. Paul Pref	69	68⅝
Ohio and Miss	29⅛	29⅞	St. Paul Com	57	58¼
Pittsburgh	84⅝	82⅞	Pacific Mail	88⅜	88⅞
Toledo	101	99⅞	American Gold	138⅛	138⅛
Tenn 6s, new	65⅛	65	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. 1868	138	5-20 reg., 1867	108
6 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868	139	5-20 coup. '67	107⅝
6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881	111⅝	5 ℘ cent. reg. 1871	120
600 & 1,000, 1881	111⅝	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	122
5-20 reg., 1862	103⅛	10-40 reg.	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	101¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅞	7 3-10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅞	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	107⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	101⅛	Illinois c. 6s. '79 aft. 1865	100
N. Y. reg. B'y Loan	108⅛	Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872	101	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1873	101	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1874	101	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex-c.	66
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1875	101	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	65⅛
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1877	101⅛	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	48
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1878	102	Georgia 6s	74
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	96	Georgia 7s. new bonds	88⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1875	100⅛	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	59
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102	North Car. 6s. n. b.	58
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Missouri 6s	85⅛
Illinois reg., 1860	100	Mis. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	85⅛
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	100	California 7s	130
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	100	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Mercantile	119⅛
Manhattan	140	Irving	106⅛
Merchants'	119	Metropolitan	134
Union	116	Market	117
America	142	Nassau	107
City	175	Shoe and Leather	115⅛
Phenix	106	Corn Exchange	120
Tradesmen's	137	Continental	103
National	110	Commonwealth	108
Merch'ts Exchange	111	Impt'rs. & Traders'	120
Seventh Ward	110	Manuf's & Merchants	103
State of New-York	115	First National	104
Commerce	119	Ninth National	104⅛
Ocean	102	Tenth National	104⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96⅛	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91⅝
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82
Erie 1st M.. Ex.	104	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	72
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	95⅛	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	87	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	75
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Buff., N.Y.& Erie 1st '77	96	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-'70	100⅛	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	104	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99⅛
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	106⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	86⅛
M. C. new 1st M. '82	111	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	95	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	106
Mich.S. & N.I.S.F.7 ℘c.	101	Pitts. Ft.W. & Ch. 2d M.	97½
Ch. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	112	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82½	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	80	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	73
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	94
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	98½	Peninsula R.R. bonds	90
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Han. & St. J. con.	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	93

Tennessee Finances.

From the Nashville Press and Times, April 10.

The State Board of Finance held a meeting on Tuesday at the Capitol, at which some important business was transacted.

We understand that the Board, upon meeting and comparing ideas, feel no fears whatever for the credit of the State, such as were entertained by one or two of the members before they had consulted with the remainder of the Board.

Indeed, we may as well remark that the Board feels confident in its ability to bring the State triumphantly out of the present financial embarrassments which to some have looked so threatening. The new State Revenue law is an excellent one, and will realize to the State Treasury a heavy advance upon last year's receipts. As a temporary expedient, until the revenue is collected, the Board proposes a temporary loan which will enable them to meet the July interest on the State bonds.

The Board of Finance, at their meeting yesterday, elected as their President Mr. BLACKBURN, and as Secretary Mr. PLUNKETT, two of the best selections, probably, for the positions which could possibly have been made. Mr. PLUNKETT, especially, knows as much or more of the workings of the financial portion of the State Government, past and present, as any man living.

Considering the large amount of business on hand and the critical condition of many important financial questions to the State, the Board have decided to meet weekly, the President, however, having the power to call the Board together upon any emergency.

At their next meeting the intricate and important subject of the relation of our railroads to the State, with particular reference to its finances, will be taken up.

The State Board of Finance met yesterday at the Capitol, all the members present except Gov. BROWNLOW, viz.: Secretary FLETCHER, Comptroller BLACKBURN, Judge WATSON and Treasurer HENRY.

The Board felt a good deal of reluctance in organizing in the absence of the Governor, and hesitated considerably before proceeding to business on this account.

Mr. BLACKBURN, Comptroller, was unanimously elected President.

Mr. PLUNKETT was elected Secretary.

The Board then proceeded at once to business, adopting an order to fund the $1,000,000 in State Bonds issued on the 7th of May, 1838, and falling due on the 7th of May, 1868, in six per cent. bonds, to run thirty years. The interest on these bonds will be paid promptly in currency.

The Board next adopted an order to provide for any deficiency in the Treasury to meet the July interest on the State debt, which they propose to do by negotiating a loan in the ordinary way.

The Board believed that the State being relieved of the burden of providing for the State Guards will need to borrow but a small sum.

They do not expect to fund a single dollar of the interest on the State debt, but to meet it promptly with cash.

They provided that the outstanding claims against the Penitentiary should be investigated and approved by their Secretary, Mr. PLUNKETT, subject to the direction of the Treasurer and Comptroller, and to the final action of the Board, in doubtful cases.

The Board have under consideration the investigation of the State finances and the condition of the sinking fund, which will require much time and labor.

At their next meeting, on Thursday, the Board will take up the subject of the relation of the railroads to the State, and its finances.

The Board, for the present, will meet every Thursday, the President having power to call them together for special purposes.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Delancey-st., n. s., 73.6 ft. e. of Allen-st., 14x75 5,000
Dominick-st., No. 38, 210 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 20x84 16,000
Henry-st., Nos. 48 and 50, bet. Catharine and Market sts 20,500
Houston-st., n. s., 142.9 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.11x80.½ 11,125
Hudson-st., w. s., 122.6 ft. n. of Watts, 12.6x80 10,000
Hudson and Horatio sts., n. w. cor., 19.7x59.8 18,000
Madison-st., n. s., 216 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 23.9x96 18,250
Renwick-st., (No. 16,) 235 ft. n. of Watts, 20x60 11,000
West-st., e. s., 65.7¾ ft. n. of Jane-st., 22x131 9,500
West and Jane sts., n. e. cor., 87.1x125x87.5x218.11 45,000
6th-st., s. s., 262 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x96.2 9,900
10th-st., (between Avs. B and C,) 25x92.3 9,400
10th-st., w. s., 181.4 ft. n. of 4th-st., 20.8x93.2 .... nom.
13th-st., s. s., 108 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x103.3 12,000
18th-st., n. s., 315 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x92 6,500
19th-st., s. s., 510 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x92 28,000
22d-st., n. s., 148.3 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.1x78.6 15,250
22d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x98.9 23,750
22d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x98.9 23,750
25th-st., n. s., 539.2 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20.6x98.9 18,100
25th-st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of 7th-av., 15.6x98.9 10,125
26th-st., s. s., 234.1 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x98.9 47,000
29th-st., n. s., 322.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 22x98.9 14,600
33d-st., n. s., 235 w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9 9,000
33d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x98.9 15,000
36th-st., n. s., 354.4 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20.1x98.9 20,000
36th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x98.9 19,500
38th-st., n. s., 416 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100.5 16,000
38th-st., n. s., 114 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100.5 7,700
54th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5 5,000
58th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5 18,000
62d-st., n. s., 134 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x100 8,750
65th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5 11,800
73d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 204.2x100 20,000
73d-st., n. s., 420 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x102.2 14,500
73d-st., n. s., 420 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x102.2 16,000
84th-st., n. s., 118 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102 14,500
86th-st., s. s., 285.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 40.10x102.2 6,850
86th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x102.2 8,700
93d-st., n. s., 183 ft. w. of 4th-av., 44x100.8½ 7,280
93d-st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of 4th-av., 22x100.8½ 3,520
106th-st., s. s., 214 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18x111 5,300
109th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 2d-av., 40x100 11,500
123d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100 5,400
128th-st., s. s., 410 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17x99.11 7,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 98.9 ft. n. of 37th-st., 24.8x100 35,250
Lexington-av., e. s., 98.9 ft. n. of 37th-st., 24.8x100 36,500
1st-av., e. s., 103.3 ft. n. of 11th-st., 25x100 24,500
1st-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 117th-st., 25x94 1,900
2d-av., w. s., 43.2 s. of 34th-st., 18.6x70 12,060
2d-av. and 104th-st., s. e. cor., 100x100 7,350
4th-av., w. s., 49.5 n. of 38th-st., 49.4x30 25,000
9th-av., e. s., 50.2½ s. of 48th-st., 25.1¼x100 6,000
10th-av. and 68th-st., n. w. cor., 25.5x100 7,100
10th-av. and 117th-st., n. e. cor., 100.11x½ blks 36,250

Leases Recorded.

Bleecker-st., No. 116, store, 2d floor, &c., 3½ years $625
East Houston-st., No 21, store, 3 years 800
Maiden-lane, No. 23, 4 years 4,000
Wooster-st., No. 192, { 1 year .... 720; 7 years 840
8th-av. and 27th-st., n. e. cor., { 2 years .... 2,000; 3 years 2,100
8th-av. and 50th-st., n. w. cor., { 2 years .... 2,500; 2 years .... 2,700; 1 year 3,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., e. s., 74.7 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 25x77 .... $7,000
Adelphi-st., e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x100x19.7x100 14,500
Bergen-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100 11,000
Boerum and Ewen sts., s. w. cor., 80x100 11,000
Bond and Pacific sts., n. e. cor., 20.9x90 4,500
Broadway, e. s., 91.3 ft. n. of Kossuth-st., 100.2x54.1x100x45.3 1,000
Cedar-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Willow-st., 25x97.6 400
Columbia-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Middah-st., 25x150 4,500
Cook and Ewen sts., n. e. corner, 25x100 9,200
Cumberland-st., e. s., 134.7 ft. s. of Dekalb-av., 40.1x64.6x4.10x3.7x15.3x100x21 10,750
Cumberland-st., e. s., 275 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 25x100 7,350
Dean-st., s. s., 3.0 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 214.5x100 2,727
Degraw-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 20x100 7,500
Eckford-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Meserole-av., 25x100 2,100
Fulton-st., e. s., 395 ft. s. of Concord-st., 148.11x34.10x150.11x35 60,000
Gold-st., e. s., 467 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 22x85 9,000
Gold-st., e. s., lot No. 82, Sam'l Jackson's map 3,000
Graham-st., e. s., 114 ft. s. of Dekalb-av., 18x91.5 4,700
Hamilton-st., e. s. 76.7 ft. n. of Gates-av., 60x100 6,000
Henry-st., w. s., 68 ft. s. of Woodhull-st., 22x89 14,000
Hicks & Rapelyea sts., s. e. cor., 21.6x80 7,500
Houston-st., e. s., 270.4 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 18.8x100 5,500
Jay-st., w. s., 67 ft. n. of Concord-st., 27x51.4x34x25x7x26.4 1,700
Johnson-st., s. s., 47.3 ft. w. of Carl-st., 25x75 3,700
Kosciusko st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x100 1,000
Livingston-st., n.e.s., 120 ft. s.w. of Hanson-place, 20x125 8,500
Lorrimer-st., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Powers-st., 20x77 3,200
Luqueer-st., s. s., 150.8 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 20.10x100 1,000
Macon-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x80 4,000
Montague-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 25x100 6,000
Morrell and Meserole sts., s. w. corner, 50x100 4,000
Morton-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 20x100 }
Morton-st., n. s., 215 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 25x100 } 13,000
Navy-st., e. s., lot No. 39, Jackson's map, (5th Ward) 3,000
Oxford-st., e. s., 137 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 23x100 18,000
Oxford-st., w. s., 436 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 21.6x200 12,050
Pearl-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x102 8,000
President-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 20x100 8,000
Quincey-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 20x100 7,000
Raymond-st., w. s., 58 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 20x100.6 8,000
Smith-st., e. s., 43.1 ft. n. of 5th-st., 63x84.2½x21 6x22x37.11x93.1 2,800
Taylor-st., s. e. s., 143 ft. s. w. of Kent-av., 100x108x108.5x142.9 25,000
Union and Hoyt sts., n. e. cor., 20x100 1,450
Warren-st., s. w. s., 175 ft. s. e. of Hoyt-st., 100x20x25x100x25 4,200
Warren-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 2,000
Willoughby-st., n. s., 45.8 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 22.10x100 16,500
Willoughby-st., n. s., 447 ft. e. of Jay-st., 2'x100 11,500
2d-place, n. s., 23s ft. e. of Henry-st., 133.5¼x77.4 30,000
South 2d-st., s. s., lot No. 152, map of Williamsburgh 8,400
6th-st and South 8th-st., s. e. cor., 21.8x91.8 10,000
9th-st., n. s., 222 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100 3,500
16th-st., n. e. s., 147.0¾ ft. s. e. of 10th-av., 25x100 600
17th-st., s. w. s., 125 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 25x100 4,000
Bedford-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Morton-st., 25x115 10,000
Carlton-av., w. s., 21 ft. n. of Warren-st., 20x100 10,250
Clermont-av., w. s., 246.5 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 23.7x100 12,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 252.4 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 20x100 12,500
Columbia-av., w. s., lot No. 41, (20th Ward,) 50x200 12,500
Flushing-av., s. s., 237 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x100 5,000
Franklin-av., s. s., 92 ft. e. of 1st-st., 101.5x83x107.2x93 3,000
Grand-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 30x100 5,400
Lafayette-av., s. s., 435.8 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 100x31.2x100x32 1,475
Lafayette-av., s. s., 435.8 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 18x100 6,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 455.8 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 13.2x100x14x100 700
Lafayette-av., s. s., 158.4 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 16.8x100 500
Meserole-av. and Oakland-st., n. w. cor., 75x100 3,350
Myrtle-av. and Canton-st., n. w. cor., 10.1x3.8¾x102x44 }
Myrtle-av., n. s., 25.0¾ ft. w. of Hampden-st., 20x80x2.9x70.11x19.6 } 2,000
Nostrand-av., w. s., 110.7 ft. n. of Warren-st., 40x100 11,500
Underhill-av. and Wyckoff-st., s. e. corner, 104x131.6x45.9x92.1 4,200
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 211.9 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 20x100 1,500
6th-av. and Warren-st., n. e. corner, 100x90.4x10x9.8x90x100 10,000
8th-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Macomb-st., 30x192 4,750

Leases Recorded.

Fulton-st., No. 322, entire premises, 5 years, per yr. $2,500
Grand and Lorimer sts., n. w. cor., 3 years, per yr. 1,200
Johnson-st., No. 1, store, &c., 3 years, per year 1,000
Gates-av., No. 165, store, &c., 3 years, per year 500

Flatbush.

Road from Bedford to Kings County Almshouse, e. s., adj. Williamson's, about 45 acres $50,384

Flatlands.

Bay-av., s. w. s., Lots Nos. 140, 141, 142, 143, and 0, Map of Greenfield $4,250

Green Point.

C-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100 .... $600
Franklin-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of M-st., 25x70, (½ share,) 3,475
Same property, ½ share 2,825
Union-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Java-st., 25x100 6,500

New Lotts.

Monroe-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Baltic-av., 50x90 .... $300

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Grand-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Henderson-st., 20x100 .... $11,000
Wayne-st., lot No. 17, A. Mann property 4,800

Hoboken.

Bloomfield-st., w. s., 71.10 ft. s. of 2d-st., 21.10x95 .... $8,730
Madison-st., e. s., 350 ft. s. of 1st-st., 50x100 1,525

Hudson City.

Warren-st. and Passaic av., s. e. corner, 25x100 .... $2,550

Sherwood.

Oak-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 19.1x100 .... $3,200
Oak-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100 }
Oak-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100 } 2,150

Claremont.

Lot No. 52, block No. 17, 25x93.8-10 .... $1,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 16, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	6	Barley, bushels	5,491
Flour, bbls	6,997	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	1,754	Pork, bbls	1,231
Cornmeal, bags	895	Cut Meats, pkgs	148
Wheat, bushels	1,948	Lard, pkgs	234
Corn, bushels	16,627	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	525	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	750	Petroleum, bbls	2,223

ASHES—Have been inactive, to-day, at $8 62½@$8 75 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A good inquiry has been experienced for the leading kinds, chiefly for Rio and Laguayra, at full prices, including Java at 23½c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 13½c.@18½c., free, and 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c; Domingo, 14½c.@14½c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite sparingly dealt in, to-day, at a further reduction of ½c. ℘ lb., closing very heavily and irregularly. The aggregate of the reported sales was only 877 bales, including 260 bales to spinners, 430 to shippers, and 187 to speculators.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	27½	27¾	28 @28¼
Good Ordinary	28½	28¾	29 @29¼
Low Middling	29½	29¾	30 @30¼
Middling	30½	30¾	31 @31¼
Good Middling	31½	30¾	32 @32¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,718
Receipts last week	11,661
Receipts preceding week	12,462
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	311,746
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	537,268
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	158,229
Exports since Sept. 1	308,930
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	85,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,997,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,607,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,831,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,371,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,081,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	248,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	435,000

EGGS—Have been in very liberal supply and comparatively moderate demand at reduced prices. We quote: Jersey, extra brands, 21c.@22c.; State and Pennsylvania, 20c.@21c.; Ordinary Western, 20c.; Western, by express, 20c.@21c.; Southern, 20c.@21c.; Canada, 20c.@21c. ℘ dozen.

FRUIT—The market has been quiet and prices have been unchanged. We quote: Apples, Spitzenberg, $5 50@$6; Greenings, $5 50@$6; Baldwins, $5 50@$6; mixed lots, $5@$5 50; Cranberries, $7@$10 ℘ bbl. Dried Apples are dull, and quotations are nominal. Peaches, unpealed, are easier for want of trade. Small fruits are dull. We quote: New Apples, State, 8½c.@9c.; Western, 8c.@8½c.; Southern, 5c.@6c.; Peaches, new Southern, 15c.@18c.; unpeeled, halves, 10c.@11c.; unpeeled, quarters, 8½c.@9½c.; Cherries, new pitted, 38c.@40c.; Blackberries, 13½c.; Raspberries, 46c.@48c.; Plums, 34c.@35c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request at generally firm and, in some instances, a shade better prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,350 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 15@$9 75; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $10 10@$10 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 50@$11 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 20@$10 70 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 15@$9 75
Extra State	10 00@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 95@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 20@10 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 70@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 50@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 75@15 75

Southern Flour has been less active at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls. at $10@$11 for common to fair, and $11@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour has been in brisk request at buoyant prices; sales have been reported of 3,250 sacks at $12 65@$14 65 for extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in more demand at $7 50@$9 65 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 505 bbls. Corn Meal is in active demand at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 15@$5 75 for Western; $5 85 for City, and $6 25@$6 37½ for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 2,100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held more firmly, on a limited offering of prime lots; but the demand has been much less active. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,500 bushels, including choice White Michigan at $3 40; Amber do. at $2 95, and White California at $3 14@$3 20 ℘ bushel. Corn has been plenty and much depressed in price, though the demand has been fairly active at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 92,500 bushels, at $1 18@$1 21 for New Mixed Western; $1 19@$1 20 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 20½ for common do., delivered; $1 26@$1 27½ for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 17@$1 19 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 17@$1 19 for White Western, ℘ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 9,600 bushels Jersey, Pennsylvania and State, at $1 90@$1 95, chiefly State at $1 94 ℘ bushel; market buoyant. Barley unchanged. Of Barley Malt small lots were sold at $2 15@$2 18 ℘ bushel. Oats have been in less demand, and a shade cheaper. Sales have been reported of 32,500 bushels Western at 86c.@86½c., chiefly at 86½c., in store, ℘ bushel. Beans have been very quiet at quotations: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $5 80@$5 90; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $5 60@$5 65; Beans, Kidneys, prime new, $5 95@$6 10; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 55 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in request at 75c.@80c. for shipping, and $1@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 60c.@80c. for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue dull, but steady, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and Foreign at 20c.@50c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c.; choice to fancy, 45c.@50c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; prime to choice 35c.@50c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 30c.@55c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@25c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 15c.@50c.; Bavarians, 30c.@40c.; Belgians, 20c.@ 25c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in fair request at full figures, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been less sought after, including Spirits Turpentine at 64c.@64½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 31@$8 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 87@$3 50; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate request, including Crude Whale at 72c.@75c.; Bleached Whale at 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 20@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 65c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 17@$1 20; Olive, $2 50@$2 62½ ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather better demand at 11½c.@11½c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23½c.@26½c. for Refined, in bond, and 33½c. @35c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The demand for Potatoes is fair and prices are firm, but show no advance. We quote; Peach Blows, $4 25@$4 50; Prince Alberts, $4 28@$4 50; Jackson Whites, $3 75@$4; Mercers, $4 50@$4 75; Chili Reds, $3 75; Onions, Red, $4@$7; Onions, Yellow, $3@$8; Turnips, Russia, $3 ℘ bbl.

POULTRY AND GAME—Early in the week Poultry was in small supply and firm, but to-day the receipts are large and prices are weak and tend downward. Pigeons are plenty and lower. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 23c.@26c.; Fowls, 20c.@22c. ℘ lb.; Geese, $1 50@$1 75 ℘ pair; Ducks, $1@$1 25 ℘ lb.; Pigeons, $1 25@$1 63 ℘ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand and rather firmer, though irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,950 bbls. in lots, at $26 70@$26 95, closing at $26 75, cash, for New Western Mess; $26@$26 12 for Old Mess; $25 75 for Thin Mess; $24@$24 25, chiefly $24, for Prime Mess; $21 75@$22 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Government took 1,200 bbls. Prime Mess at $24@$24 24 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair request at full prices. Sales equal to 380 pkgs. at 16c.½@17½c. for Hams; 19½c.@20c. for bagged do.; and 12½c.@13c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon has been quiet but held very firmly; sales have been reported since our last of 185 boxes at 14c. for Cumberlands, 15½c.@15½c. for Short Rib, 16½c. for Short Clear, and @16c. for Long Clear, ℘ lb. Lard has been in more demand at steadier prices; sales have been reported since our last of 875 tcs. and bbls., at 16½c.@17½c. for inferior to very choice, ℘ lb. Beef has been in moderate demand, at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 550 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in limited demand, including Prime Mess at $30@$38, and India Mess at $40@$42 ℘ tierce; sales since our last, 150 tcs. Beef Hams continue inactive and unsettled. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 3,696 packages, which being entirely insufficient for local wants has caused the entire absorption of all the sound old crop left in the market, and materially, but very temporarily, advanced the price of new crop. From this date the receipts of New Butter, State and Western, will gradually swell in volume and prices correspondingly retrograde until a basis is reached that will again permit all classes to become consumers, also, the extent of the coming crop will make lower prices a necessity. We discontinue our quotations of Old Butter, which, excepting low grades, for grease purposes, is out of market. At the close of the week's trade the tendency of the market favors lower prices. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℘ lb	.55 @60
Pennsylvania, ℘ lb	.55 @60
State, firkins, ℘ lb	none.
State, half-firkin, tubs, ℘ lb	.52 @55
Welsh, tubs, ℘ lb	.50 @54
Western, firkins, ℘ lb	none.
Western, tubs, ℘ lb	.40 @45

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Low to common qualities State, ℘ lb., old	15 @18
Low to common qualities Canada, ℘ lb., old	13 @15

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day, are 6,829 boxes. A good demand has prevailed both for export and local trade, with a fair advance in the rates of the finer grades, and the market closes with a very light stock, and an unusually firm market, at our quotations, the tendency being strongly in favor of still higher prices. The Atlantic Cable report of the English Cheese market shows a heavy decline, which, from its well established falsity, we would not now notice, were it not accepted as correct by some of our leading commercial papers. Our Cheese market at this time is so strong as to be entirely beyond the influence of sensation reports, and we only advert to this subject with the hope that measures may be taken to prevent material injury to a very heavy and growing interest, by having, during the coming season, a fair, reliable, daily quotation of the range of American Cheese from the Liverpool market, and thereby putting an effectual stop to the grossly unfair report, evidently made and used in the interest of a clique, either directly or indirectly, which during the whole of the season now closing, has been used to falsely depress market prices here, and enable a ring of speculators to rule this market on a false and dishonest basis, to the great loss and injury of every fair dealer. Like Mr. Gradgrind, "What the trade wants is facts," and the object is feasible by a fair combination on 'Change to produce the necessary and absolutely required result. Well posted English buyers are paying in store 52s. to 56s. sterling ℘ cwt. for American Cheese, while the outside quotation by the public Cable dispatch is 53s. ℘ cwt. in Liverpool. We quote:

CHEESE.

Factory Daries, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	16¼@17
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb	15½@16¼
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb	13½@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	15½@16¼
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb	12 @13
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	9 @10

SOAP—Has been moderately inquired for, including Castile at 16½c.@17½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been fairly active and buoyant in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,340 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10¾c.@13¾c., and 1,170 boxes Havana, part at 10¾c.@13¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at from 14c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 74,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12½c., chiefly at 12½c.; 62,500 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@17½c. ℘ lb.; 47,000 lbs. Grease at 8¾c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been firm but quiet. For Liverpool there were taken 150 bales Cotton, by sail, at 5-16d.@⅜d. ℘ lb.; also, by steamer, 116 tcs. Beef at 5s. ℘ tc., and 1,250 boxes Cheese at 40s. ℘ ton. For London, by steamer, 200 boxes Cheese and 25 tcs. of Lard, at 50s. ℘ tc. For Cork and orders a bark with 3,000 quarters Corn at 6s., or, if direct, at 5s. 6d. ℘ quarter. For a direct port in the Baltic a bark with Petroleum on private terms.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—35TH-st. and Madison-av.; pew for sale or lease; one of the most eligible, in the middle aisle; will be sold or leased on desirable terms. Apply to A. F. HIGGINS, Nos. 87 and 89 Wall-st.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the Hall corner Broadway and 28th-st. Sermon by the Rector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

In consequence of the immense demand for this celebrated Oil in all parts of the world, the cupidity of unprincipled dealers has been excited. In America, a fraudulent imitation has been audaciously sold for some years. In order to put a final stop to such dishonest proceedings, and to enable the medical profession and the public in America to place full confidence in the genuineness of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, and to realize its unequaled efficacy, every bottle of

DR. DE JONGH'S GENUINE OIL

shipped to the United States by his sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., of London, is now sealed with a new Patent Trade Mark Capsule, (Betts, maker, London,) colored blue opaque, white top, stamped with a blue fish on a red shield, and the label bears the additional signature of the sole accredited agents for the United States and Canada.

EDWARD GREERY & CO., No. 34 Vesey-st., New-York.

Sold by all respectable druggists.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at reasonable prices, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FOR SALE.—BOX FOR GARDEN HEDGING. Inquire of WILLIAM SMART, Flushing, N. Y., or F. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1868. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE until 1 P. M., the 20th inst., for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality, delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-Yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereof*, viz.:

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

24,000 pounds Wrought Iron Spikes, 4½x5-16 to 7x⅜; 6,000 pounds Whiting; 43 dozen Ship Augers, without screws, 9-16 to 28-16; 2,000 pounds Square Iron, 4 inches; 13 dozen Fine Taper Saw Files, 4 to 8½; 16 dozen Cabinet Files, ½ round, 8 and 12 inches; 7,000 pounds Boiler Iron, 5-16 and ⅜ thick, 38 inches wide, 10 feet long; 850 pounds Cotton Waste; 11 tons Round Iron, 11-16 to ⅞; American Refined; 12,000 pounds B. Lead Pipe, ⅜ to 2 inches; 45,500 pounds Flat Ulster Iron, 1¾x1¼ to 6x⅜; 2,900 pounds Round Cast Steel, ½ to 1 inch. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Further particulars, with blank-forms for bidders, to be had at this office.

GEORGE PLUNKETT, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

DRAINAGE OF THE TOWN OF FLUSHING.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Drainage Commissioners, Town of Flushing, at the office of OSCAR DARLING, Engineer, until THURSDAY, April 30, 1868, for the construction of sewers and appurtenances, and open ditch in Drainage District No. 4, Map A., Town of Flushing.

Plans and specifications are on file at the office of said Engineer, where requisites of bids and form of proposals may be found.

BENJ'N TATHAM, Chairman of Commissioners.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work or supplies to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of April 25, 1868, for the construction of stone-block pavement, as follows, viz.: In 3d-av., between 86th and 110th sts.; Lexington-av., from 57th to 66th-st.; 3d-av., from 14th to 44th-st.; 42d-st., from Madison to 5th-av.; 47th-st., from 7th to 10th-av.; 8th-st., from 1st-av. to Avenue A; 46th-st., from 2d to 3d-av.; 42d-st., from 8th to 10th-av.; 57th-st., from 1st to 2d-av.; 57th-st., from 1st-av. to East River. Also, for a "Stafford pavement" in 7th-av., from 14th to 59th sts., excepting where Belgian pavement is now laid, and also the space within rail-tracks. Also, for the laying and relaying of crosswalks in streets for which Nicholson pavements have been ordered. Also, for the construction of sewers, as follows: Specification 11—In 1st-av., from 125th-st. to and through 124th-st. to 3d-av., and in 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; specification 12—In 10th-av., between 59th and 61st sts., with branches in 60th and 61st sts.; specification 13—In Madison-av., between 59th and 70th sts.; specification 14—In 9th-av., between 55th and 57th sts., and in 57th and 58th sts., between 9th and 11th avs.; specification 15—In 5th-av., between 7th and 74th sts.; specification 16—In 56th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; specification 17—In Broadway, between Park-place and Warren-st. and between Worth and Leonard sts.; specification 18—In Forsyth-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.; Columbia, between Stanton and Houston sts., and Avenue B, between 6th and 7th sts.; specification 19—In 50th-st., between 1st-av. and East River; specification 20—In 66th-st., from Hudson River to 9th-av., to 65th-st., to Broadway, to 62d-st., to 8th-av., with branches in 8th, 9th and 10th avs. and in 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th sts.; specification 21—In 7th-av., between 110th and 137th sts., and also for the supply of 600 cast-iron sewer manhole frames and covers.

Plans for the above works may be seen and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1868.

UNITED STATES LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., April 10, 1868. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, May 1, 1868, from manufacturers and dealers only, for the following articles of supply for the U. S. Lighthouse Establishment:

Fourth Order Franklin Wick, 1,500 yards.
Rod Lampwick, 1,000 dozen.
Lucerne Lampwick, 250 pounds.
Scissors, straight, 100.
Scissors, curved, 100.
Whiting, 1,000 pounds.
Crash, 1½ yards long, 700 pieces.
Spirits of Wine, 400 gallons.
Clock Oil, 300 vials.
Soap, 20,000 pounds.
Brushes, flexible, 300.
Brushes, chimney, 100.
Brushes, paint, 600.
Brushes, whitewash, 300.
Brushes, flat, 150.
Brushes, clamp, 500.
White Paint, 10,000 pounds.
Black Paint, 6,000 pounds.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 500 gallons.
Spirits Turpentine, 500 gallons.
Putty, 2,000 pounds.
Hickory Brooms, 100.
Corn Brooms, 800.
Envelopes, yellow, 11x6, 4,500.
Envelopes, yellow, 5¾x3¼, 6,000.
Black Lead-pencils, 1,500.
Slate-pencils, 5,000.
Writing Paper, 45 reams.
Steel Pens, 75 gross.
Wafers, 250 ounces.

The articles to correspond in quality, &c., with the samples to be seen in the Lighthouse Inspector's Offices, at the Staten Island Lighthouse Depot and at Boston, Mass.

The Lighthouse Inspector reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

"By order of the Lighthouse Board."

A. LUDLOW CASE, Lighthouse Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, NO. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, April 13, 1868. }

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, April 18, 1868, for the delivery to this Department:

Four (4) draft horses; dark color, kind and gentle in harness, not less than 15½ hands high, weight not less than 1,050 pounds, to be sound and from six to ten years old.

The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.

The inspection of the horses will take place on the Battery grounds, at the time and date above stated.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-Gen. and Asst. Quartermaster-Gen.

TO CONTRACTORS.

A little good earth and rockwork on the Lebanon Springs Railroad will be let to responsible parties if applied for within one week. The work must be commenced immediately.

Apply at the Engineer's office, New-Lebanon Springs, Columbia County, N. Y.

D. C. LINSLEY, Engineer, NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS, April 15, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M. *Second*—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868. *Third*—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Seventy-second-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and, *Fourth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, WILLIAM V. BRADY, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT ALL persons having claims against ROBERT L. TAYLOR are hereby required to present a statement of the same, and to exhibit the original vouchers thereof, to Charles E. Butler, (of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate,) at his office, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April inst., in order that such claims may be examined preparatory to the making of a dividend among the creditors under the assignment to us.—New-York, April 10, 1868.

JOHN R. GARDNER, ALEX. P. IRVIN, CHARLES A. SHERMAN, } Assignees of Robert L. Taylor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867.

EDWARD N. SMITH, LOUISA P. PETTIT, } Executors.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANUfacture of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

$3,500 CASH.—PARTNER.—A GREAT BARGAIN.—A first class saw-mill with new steam engine in perfect condition, with 500 acres finely timbered land; buildings for 10 to 20 men and teams; all necessary tools and furniture for the business complete; five hours from the City. For particulars see G. W. HENRY, No. 65 Wall-st., Nassau Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—TWO SODA-WATER, ROOT BEER and fruit stands; cheap for cash; warranted to do good business, one old established; both in good localities; prices $175 and $75. Apply to O. N. BLACKMAN, No. 39 Columbia-st., second floor, from 10 to 2.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES, GOOD-WILL, &c., of an old established jewelry business, established in 1825.) Sold on account of ill health. Apply to WM. W. WHITE'S SON, No. 184 Bowery.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

HERRING SAFE FOR SALE.—A MEDIUM size burglar-proof safe in perfect order. No. 47 Wall-st., second floor.

WANTED—THIRTY-FIVE OR FORTY SECond-hand school desks, which are in good order. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 34 Platt-st.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

NOW OPENING, STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, PARASOLS, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, KID GLOVES, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

CANTRELL,

NO. 813 BROADWAY.

Spring style of boots and shoes in every variety, and at popular prices.

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.— RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, Small wares and Fancy Goods, A full assortment at popular prices. W. J. ELGER. No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

D. A. D'ANCONA (FROM BROADWAY) has on exhibition at his new salesroom, No. 82 6th-av., all the latest Broadway styles of gents', youths' and boys' hats and ladies' misses' and infants' round hats, at 25 per cent. below Broadway prices. N. B.—Ladies' furs packed on condition to be kept through Summer free of charge.

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE VICtoria, $30; Argyle, $25; Duchess of Sutherland, $20. At STORMS, THURBER & CO., 751 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY OPENING THIS DAY.—New styles of bonnets and hats for ladies and children. Please call. L. BINNS, millinery, largest in the world, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

CARPETS.

BAILEY BROTHERS, CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 195 Fulton-av., opposite Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate WILLIAM HIRSCHHORN and ETHAN ALLEN, of the City New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New York. APRIL 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of TATNALL BAILY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 8th day of June, A.D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLESS C. CROWELL, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SARAH C. CLARKE, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH C. JEWELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILDER H. PRAY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HIRAM HOWARD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. BELCHER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN R. WEED, of Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 17, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISIDOR KRAUSS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Isidor Krause, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of April, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ap17-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS L. MILLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas L. Miller, of Westfield, Union County, in the State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of April, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ap17-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY WICKES & HENRY R. WICKES, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Wickes & Henry R. Wickes, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the said district.—Dated Jersey City, April 15, 1868. W. MUIRHEID, Assignee, ap17-law3wF* No. 1 Montgomery-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD D. BAILEY, bankrupt.—Before Henry W. Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Edward D. Bailey, of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of March, 1868. ROYAL S. CRANE, Assignee, ap17-law3wFr* No. 169 Broadway.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB BLUMAUER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SYLVESTER D. SHIPMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES BENNETT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIS CHURCHILL, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. Dated April 14, 1868. BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD G. BLACK, of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY C. ELLIS, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York. APRIL 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS SONDHEIM, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 17, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS BACH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Lewis Bach in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 24th day of March, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ap3-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER ARCHDEACON, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Peter Archdeacon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ap3-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALOIS FEIGELSTOCK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alois Feigelstock, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ap10-law3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE L. CANNON, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George L. Cannon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York the 14th day of April, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City. THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, attorney, 25 Chambers-st. ap17-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH J. KAMPE, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph J. Kampe, of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of Rudolph Gruhn and Dennis Solomon, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868. D. KUTNER, Assignee, No. 40 Maiden-lane. SAML. G. ADAMS, Solicitor Petitioning Creditors. ap3-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. FIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern; The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Field, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, ap3-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES A. SUYDAM, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James A. Suydam, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 4th day of February, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ap3-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALOIS FEIGELSTOCK, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern; The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alois Feigelstock, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ap10-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD J. WOOLLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward J. Woolley, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, April 8, 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, ap10-law-3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL ULLMAN and JACOB BLUMENTHAL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Hon. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Israel Ullman and Jacob Blumenthal, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ap10-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SS.—At the City of Newburg, in said district, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of WILLIAM CRIST, of the City of Newburg, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. WALTER C. ANTHONY, ap3-law3wF* of Newburg, N. Y., Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AMZI S. DODD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH MURPHY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALFRED FLOSTROY, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CALVIN SLADE, of Piscataway, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMANUEL ROSENSTEEL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Rosensteel & Blumauer, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAYER ADLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 16, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID H. TALLMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 4th day of May A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 16, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SOLOMON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abraham Solomon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York on the 9th day of April, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ap10-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. DUNCAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles C. Duncan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 7th day of April, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ap10-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of DANIEL S. SINCLAIR, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt: and further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt required by the 27th and 28th sections of said act will be had before S. S. Morris, Register, at his office, No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. RALPH H. SHREVE, Clerk. ap10-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LOEWENTHAL, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Louis Loewenthal, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1867. I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee, ap10-law3wF* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN P. BROWN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John P. Brown, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated City of New-York, 10th day of April, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee, ap10-law3wF*. No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGH C. McCOSH, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hugh C. McCosh, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York the 28th day of March, A. D., 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ap10-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE F. SHEPHERD, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George F. Shepherd, of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, ap10-law3wF* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTEMAS ALLEN AND DANIEL ALLEN, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Artemas Allen and Daniel Allen, of the Town of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. J. H. DUBOIS, Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y. ap10-3wlawF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD WETZEL, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Richard Wetzel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition of the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ap3-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of LORENZ TIVY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lorenz Tivy, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said district.—Dated Jersey City, April 3, 1868. HENRY TRAPHAGEN, Assignee. ap10-law3wF* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE R. TREMAINE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George R. Tremaine who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said district. W. MUIRHEID, Assignee, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Dated Jersey City, April 8, 1868. ap10-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ORRIN H. CROSBY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Orrin H. Crosby, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said district.—Dated Jersey City, April 3, 1868. W. MUIRHEID, Assignee, ap10-law3wF* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE HONEYMOON. Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. Geo. Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Kate Ranoe, Mrs. John Sefton, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Messrs. Guffroy, Leduc, Duchesne, Bendick, Mlle. De Fetocourt, Mlle. Marguerite and Mlle. Mathilde.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lizzie Whiting, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FRENCH SPY, THE IRISHMAN'S HOME, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES—THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READINGS BY CHARLES DICKENS: "Doctor Marigold" and "Mrs. Gamp."

NOS. 854 AND 856 BROADWAY.
PANORAMA OF THE WAR, from the attack on Fort Sumter to the final surrender. Explained by Miss Sallie B. Goodrich.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.
Washington-st.
READINGS BY MRS. FANNY KEMBLE. "Henry IV."

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MME. GHIONI. By Mme. Parepa Rosa, Sig. Errani, Mr. G. W. Colby, and others.

ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF THE "NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Paurvels.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Immediately after the assembling of the Court for the trial of the President yesterday, Senator Sumner submitted a declaration of opinion, to the effect that, inasmuch as in the trial of impeachment charges the Senate is judge of the law and the facts, the strict rules regarding evidence which prevail in the Courts should not be enforced, but that all evidence not clearly irrelevant or frivolous, should be admitted. On motion of Mr. Conness this was laid on the table by a vote of 23 to 11. Mr. Evarts announced that, notwithstanding the continued illness of Mr. Stanbery, the defence would continue to submit testimony. Several documents relative to removals of former department officers were then put in. Walter S. Cox, a lawyer, was sworn, and testified, after objection had been made and the subject discussed, that he had been employed by the President to defend Gen. Thomas in the suit brought against him by Secretary Stanton, and that the President had instructed him to take the necessary legal steps to test Gen. Thomas' right to the office of Secretary of War. The witness then related what was done in that case, and stated that further proceedings were not taken because of their failure to get Gen. Thomas committed. The Senate refused to hear the particulars of an interview which the witness had with the President after that failure. Gen. Butler cross-examined him at great length, but elicited nothing with which the public is not already familiar. Richard T. Merrick, who was also counsel for Gen. Thomas, was examined, and related the proceedings in that case substantially the same as did Mr. Cox. Mr. E. O. Perrin, of Brooklyn, was examined relative to a conversation he had with the President, when the latter said that he should send to the Senate immediately the name of a good man for Secretary of War. Mr. Butler objected, and a lengthy discussion followed, after which the testimony was ruled out. The counsel for the President then asked for an adjournment until to-day, which was strenuously opposed by Mr. Butler in a half hour's speech, and the Senate then adjourned.

EUROPE.

Rumors were current in London yesterday, that the Abyssinian captives had been released, and that the expedition would return to England at once. Dispatches from Gen. Napier however, give no confirmation of this intelligence, but announce that the advance column was within sixty miles of Magdala and that King Theodorus was extremely uneasy at the prospect is before him.

The British Post-Office Department is about to send a representative to this country to readjust the details of the International Postal Convention.

The Prince of Wales was yesterday the guest of the Kildare Jockey Club and attended the Curragh Races, which are now in progress.

A Dublin despatch announces the assassination of H. Featherstonaugh, one of the wealthiest men of the County of Westmeath.

Gen. Nagle and six of the pardoned Fenians are en route to this port.

The Prusso-Danish negotiations in regard to the Schleswig-Holstein question are reported to be as remote from a conclusion as ever.

Denmark is negotiating for the sale of Santa Cruz to France.

Violent riots are reported to have broken out in Bologna in consequence of a strike of workmen.

A duel was fought on Wednesday between Baron von Budberg, Russian Ambassador to Paris, and Baron Meyendorf, who formerly held the same position. Baron von Budberg was severely wounded.

GENERAL.

The Erie Railroad massacre at Carr's Rock, near Port Jervis, N. Y., proves to have been to the fullest extent as serious a tragedy as the first accounts seemed to indicate. Twenty-two persons are known to have been killed, and several of whom nothing is as yet known are supposed to have been consumed with the sleeping car that was burned, while others who are placed in the list of the seriously injured will probably die. Two inquests were held yesterday, one at Port Jervis and one at Matamoras, Penn. The jury in the first found a verdict declaring that the disaster was caused by a broken rail, and that the train was running too fast over a road in such unsafe condition. The corpses of some of the victims were robbed while lying amid the ruins of the cars.

The Coroner's inquest over the bodies of three victims of the Rivington-street tenement-house fire was concluded yesterday. The jury censured James M. Cromwell, the landlord or agent of the house for not having proper facilities for escape in case of fire. They also earnestly recommended the Legislature to clothe the Superintendent of Buildings with further power and grant him additional assistance in executing the laws relating to cases of this nature, and compelling the placing of fire-escapes in all houses requiring them.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands note the arrival at Honolulu of the late Confederate, now Chinese, ram *Stonewall*. She was visited by Queen Emma and officers of the Hawaiian Government. Another eruption had taken place in the volcano Mauna-loa. Rev. Asa Thurston, a missionary to the islands, died on the 11th of March.

A dispatch from Vicksburg says that during a terrible gale on the Mississippi on Wednesday night the steamboat *Lexington* was blown to pieces. No lives were lost. She was owned in St. Louis, was valued at $20,000, and was insured in Brooklyn and Cincinnati Companies.

It is reported that the steamer *Carrie*, bound for Fort Benton with 200 tons of Government freight, has sunk near Sioux City, and, together with her cargo, will prove a total loss. She was valued at $30,000.

Some negroes who were trying to steal chickens from the yard of Dr. Miller, in Memphis, on Wednesday night, were alarmed by a colored woman, whom they fired at and slightly wounded. Her son coming to her assistance, was shot and fatally wounded. Dr. Miller was also fired at, after which the murderers fled and have not been arrested.

The Illinois Democratic State Convention met at Springfield yesterday, and nominated Hon. J. R. Eden, formerly member of Congress, for Governor, and W. H. Van Epps for Lieutenant-Governor. The resolutions adopted approve of the late elections, denounce Congress, favor the payment of the national debt in greenbacks, recommend the abolishment of National Banks, and declare George H. Pendleton to be their favorite candidate for the Presidency.

A negro named Tom Shute, while attempting to rob a hen-roost in Nashville, Tenn., on Wednesday night, was killed by the discharge of a spring gun.

An injunction has been served upon the Governor and Comptroller of Tennessee restraining them from issuing State bonds to cover those issued by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company.

At a meeting held in Montgomery, Ala., on Wednesday evening, a committee was appointed to raise means for the relief of J. C. Braine, who has been confined in the Kings County, New-York, Penitentiary since 1863. Braine, it will be remembered, is the Confederate Lieutenant who seized the steamer *Chesapeake* on her way from this port to Portland, and for that act of piracy is now awaiting trial.

Gen. Meade has issued an order declaring that the use of improper means to compel laborers to quit their work to attend political meetings, and all attempts to interfere with the rights of employers shall be punished the same as attempts to dissuade or prevent voters from going to the polls. The same order forbids the assembling of armed bodies, and requires notification to be given to the military or civil authorities of intended political gatherings; and prohibits the wearing or carrying of arms, concealed or otherwise, by persons not connected with the military service of the Government, or civil officers whose duty it is to preserve the public peace, at, or in the vicinity of the poling places, on the days set apart for the election.

The election in Louisiana commences to-day and will continue though to-morrow.

A house-joiner in Worcester, Mass., who on Wednesday morning fell through four stories, a distance of nearly fifty feet, striking upon his side, was only slightly bruised. In the afternoon he was walking the street.

Hon. John Wentworth has informed the City Council of Chicago that since Aug. 11, 1863, three forged deeds of property belonging to the city, purporting to be signed by himself as Mayor, L. D. Ward as Comptroller, and D. Kohn as City Clerk, had been filed in the Recorder's office.

Hon. Calvin J. Cowles, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of North Carolina, attempted to address the people at Statesville, Iredell County, on Saturday last, but was prevented from speaking by a mob of tumultuous fellows. The Sheriff of the county endeavored to restore order, but his efforts were ineffectual, and Mr. Cowles at length gave up the attempt to obtain a hearing.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Georgia, has declined to enter the field as a candidate for Congress from the Fifth District of that State.

The Yale Club, of Cincinnati, will have its annual dinner this evening. President Woolsey is at present in that city and will preside.

The trial of Gen. Geo. W. Cole, indicted for the murder of L. H. Hiscock, it is expected, will be commenced at Albany in the next Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Peckham, on the 20th inst., provided a jury can be obtained. All the witnesses in behalf of the prosecution, amounting to about twenty in Syracuse and Rochester, besides those residing in Albany and vicinity, have been already subpœnaed to appear at that time. The defence have also been busy in subpœnaing their witnesses. Mrs. Yale Anderson and Miss Martha Graham, of Syracuse, both witnesses for the defence, have recently died. The trial of the case was once postponed, chiefly on account of the illness of Mrs. Anderson. She was a neighbor of Gen. Cole's, while Miss Graham was a dressmaker, who had been employed in his family.

Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, has written a letter to Hon. Horace Maynard, one of the representatives from that State in Congress, in favor of the impeachment and removal of President Johnson, and expresses the opinion that if the Senate fails to convict him the rebels will ultimately obtain complete mastery of the position.

The opponents of C. C. Bowen, the Republican candidate for Congress in the South Carolina Second District, are supporting Gen. A. H. Brisbane.

A State Convention of farmers and workingmen was held at Decatur, Ill., on Tuesday, about five hundred delegates being in attendance. Resolutions were adopted declaring that as all the Governors of Illinois have been lawyers, it is but just and right that a farmer should be the Republican candidate the present year, and recommending Hon. Harrison Noble for the position. Charles J. Hull, Esq., also a farmer, was recommended for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. A resolution was adopted advising the laboring men of the State to organize as a class to obtain a recognition of their rights.

One of the results of the defeat of the new Constitution was shown at Detroit, on Tuesday, in the announcement of Hon. C. I. Walker, Democratic Judge of the Wayne County Circuit, that he would resign on July 1, assigning the smallness of salary as a reason. He is a man of much ability, and popular on the Bench.

The Chicago *Tribune* is informed that a gentleman named C. R. Davidson, connected with some business firm in New-York, was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer *Sea Bird*. He took passage at Milwaukee.

The Seventh Regiment reception at the Academy of Music last evening was a brilliant affair. A limited number of tickets had been issued, and those that secured them had an opportunity for genuine enjoyment.

In the examination of the reference in the Erie controversy before John B. Haskin, referee, Mr. Belden was recalled, and was being examined when a question of admissibility was raised, which the referee decided to refer to the Court for decision, pending which the examination was adjourned until to-day. The examination before A. A. Redfield, Esq., referee, was also postponed on account of the absence of witnesses. At 3 P. M. all parties appeared before Judge Barnard at the Chambers of the Supreme Court. After a brief discussion, the Judge decided that all further testimony shall be taken in open Court. All the proceedings were adjourned to Monday next at 11 A. M.

The Union League Club reception last evening at the new club-house, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, was attended by a great many distinguished citizens and their ladies.

Jno. C. Green, Esq., of New-York, has made a generous donation to the College of New-Jersey of $120,000, and a deed of some useful property.

The Indians in Arizona are reported to have commenced again their depredations. A large drove of cattle *en route* to California were recently stampeded by them, and two of the herdsmen killed. Cavalry had been sent in pursuit of the hostile band.

Charles Wood, of Amityville, L. I., was set upon by three men Wednesday evening as he was entering a car of the Jamaica and Long Island Railroad at East New-York, and robbed of his pocket-book, containing $450 in bills and a check for $120 on a Brooklyn bank. The thieves escaped.

Cotton was dull, lower and irregular yesterday. Flour and wheat were a shade firmer but not active. Corn and oats declined on more liberal offerings. Pork and lard were more stiffly held, and were in fair request. Groceries were in good demand. Freights were quiet.

The number of animals received at all the yards for the weekly supply is 5,321 beef cattle; 152 milch cows; 2,271 calves; 20,074 sheep and lambs; 12,588 swine. The trade in beef cattle continues fair, with prices at 15½c.@18½c. ℔ ℔. net weight for prime bullocks. The sheep market is exceedingly dull at depressed prices. Clipped sheep, 6c.@8c. ℔ ℔. live weight, for fair sheep. For fair to prime mutton, prices were easy at 7c.@9c. ℔ ℔., with a few lots sold at 9½c. ℔ ℔. The hog market is also very slow at 9c.@10c. ℔ ℔. live weight for prime hogs.

The Erie Catastrophe—The Duty of the Legislature.

If there were no avoiding such shocking catastrophes as that upon the Erie Railroad on Wednesday morning—if they resulted from a decree of Providence, or if they were necessary incidents of the railroad system, it would be as foolish to complain of them as it would be vain to speak of attempting their prevention. If we were as little responsible for them as we are for the earthquake, or the volcano, or the hurricane, or the lightning, it would be wicked to speak of individual culpability or to hold any human agency guilty for their occurrence. But it is entirely different when we are able to trace them directly, in almost every instance, to the misconduct or negligence of those who own and manage and control the roads. If it appear that all these murderous accidents might be avoided by the care and attention of those upon whom the public rely for the constant exercise of care and attention, then we insist that they should be held to a rigid responsibility, and should be subjected to the penalties of its neglect.

It is as certain as anything in the world that if it be true of any road that the iron rails are broken, laminated, and worn-out upon every mile; and if it be true that the wheels and axles of cars get broken daily—almost hourly—there must be a constant liability to accidents more or less fatal. If these broken rails are found at places where the track was alongside of a precipice, then it may be expected that a train will at some time or other be thrown down the precipice. If they are found on a bridge, we may expect the train to be thrown over the bridge. If they are found at any point of uncommon peril, then there is the additional danger to that which exists at other parts of the road. In such cases as these it is unnecessary to look for any other cause of accident than exists in the road itself; and we do not see how cause and effect could be more clearly traced than it can in matters so directly related as these.

Now, it appears from the highest authority that every mile of the Erie Railroad is in such a condition as not only to induce a liability to accidents, but to make their occurrence a fixed necessity. It was thought by many people that the dreadful exhibit of the state of the road made by the Superintendent, in his last report, was merely intended to aid the game of the Directors in their operations in stock. If things were as he represented, it was criminal to run another car on the road until they were put in order. If travelers were put in such peril when they entered a train, the Directors were guilty of an outrage upon every passenger to whom they sold a ticket. If the statements were really true, the authorities ought at once, for the public interests and the public safety, to have put a stop to the operations of the road. It could not be more necessary to put a stop to the career of a mad bull in a crowded thoroughfare than to stop the career of a company which endangered the life of every man who approached it.

We alluded to this official report yesterday. The following extraordinary statement we quote from it:

> "The iron rails have broken, laminated and worn out beyond all precedent, until there is scarce a mile of your road, except that laid with steel rails, between Jersey City and Salamanca, or Buffalo, where it is safe to run a train at the ordinary passenger-train speed, and many portions of the road can only be traversed safely by reducing the speed of all trains to twelve or fifteen miles an hour, solely on account of the worn-out and rotten condition of the rails. Broken wheels, axles, engines and trains off the track have been of daily, almost hourly, occurrence for the last two months, caused mostly by defective rails. Fully 1,000 broken rails were taken from the track in the month of January, while the number removed on account of lamination, crushing or wearing out was much greater. February will show a still worse record than January.
>
> The condition of the iron at the present date is such as to give me much anxiety and apprehension for the safety of trains."

Now, has not the Legislature which charters these railroads, and gives them such privileges as they enjoy, some responsibilities to the community in regard to them? Is it not its duty to provide that the public shall be protected, and that the companies shall comply with the prescribed conditions of their charter? We say it has no right to shirk the duty, and that, if it does, it shares the criminality of the company for every such massacre as that perpetrated on Wednesday morning.

It is impossible that these accidents should ever come to an end until we obtain the passage and *enforcement* of such a law as we spoke of yesterday—a law which will secure the vigilant and daily inspection of every part of the track, the instant remedy of every defect, and the just punishment of every evasion of responsibility.

For the moment, the public is horror-struck with the incidents of the affair. Every day will lessen the feeling, until even the memory of the catastrophe passes from the general mind, and we are again quickened into fear by its repetition. This is the very hour and occasion for preventive measures.

Newspaper Manners and Morals.

The *Tribune* tries to defend its habit of calling Gov. Seymour and others who differ from it in opinion, "Liars," by insisting that "*lying* is not merely in bad taste, but is a flagrant moral wrong—a wrong alike to those who are belied and to those who are misled by the falsehood;" and the *Tribune* is furthermore so large and charitable in its temper as to declare that it "cannot help believing that the Times would be more useful, more influential, more respected, if it thought so too." We are grateful to the *Tribune* for its advice; but if that journal supposes that we have perused its editorial articles regularly and thoughtfully—not to say prayerfully—since the early Spring of 1841, when it first began to practice its peculiar theories of political discussion, until the present time, without acquiring a profound and rooted dislike of "lying"—both as a matter of "taste" and as a "flagrant moral wrong,"—that journal does very great injustice to its own powers, and underrates prodigiously the influence both of its precepts on the one side and its example on the other.

But, as we said before, we do not propose to discuss the morality of "lying,"—or lying itself in any of its relations. We spoke only of the *Tribune's* habit of *calling* men "liars," whether with reason or without; and we gave as one reason for disliking it the fact, that it is the language exclusively of blackguards and brutes;—it is language never heard among men who have any regard for the decencies of society,—and is only used by persons of coarse natures, brutalized by passion and insensible to influences of a better sort. We speak now only for ourselves in this matter. If the taste of the *Tribune*, or its sense of duty or of decency, impels it to borrow the language of its daily discussions from the slums of the Five Points or the dens of Cherry-street, we can only protest that his taste is not ours, and we hope it is not that of any considerable part of the American Press.

The *Tribune* "stands by" its language, in calling Mr. Seymour a "liar,"—because his language was that of "malignant, outrageous, persistent defamation," and the *Tribune* had "borne it till further forbearance would be baseness." Did calling him "a liar" help the matter? Did it settle any point at issue? Did it sound any *less* forbearing, or was it any more decisive of the Governor's character or that of his speeches, than if it had been more decent? Has Mr. Greeley not lived long enough to know that hard words hurt nobody?—that language does not become strong in proportion as it becomes low? Is the vocabulary of the Hook more forcible, better adapted to the purposes of discussion, than that of the American Institute or the Union League Club?

We are not insensible to the provocations of "malignant, persistent defamation." It is not easy, we admit, to speak politely of the false assertions and the wanton aspersions of character, in which public men and public prints sometimes indulge. In the very same column with the article to which we have referred, for example, we find the *Tribune* speaking of the Eastern Judicial District and Court as having been "*created for unworthy personal ends*," and of Callicott's trial as having been "postponed and put off *expressly to afford a pretext for retaining that Court*." These statements are more malignant, more outrageously untrue, and more defamatory than anything for which the *Tribune* denominates Gov. Seymour a "Liar." And if we do not apply that epithet to the Editor of the *Tribune* for making them, it is rather because we should only thereby degrade ourselves, than from any conviction that, in point of morality and of justice, it is not deserved. Mr. Greeley has repeated these assertions over and over again; but he has never stated a single fact, or the shadow of a fact, to give them the slightest color of truth. It is his habit,—one that seems to be ingrained and strengthened by constant, steady, vigorous practice,—thus to malign and asperse personal character, by the imputation of base motives as well as by accusations utterly false in point of fact. In this particular instance he makes assertions over and over again, in the face of official documents which give them the lie,—and to which he has never yet ventured to allude. He assails the reputation of men whose personal characters, professional standing and official ability and integrity are above reproach, and makes the public interest the mere football of his own malignant resentment at a personal disappointment.

And the *Tribune's* course, on this as on many other matters, would, upon its own theory, justify the use of language to which its own pet phrases and epithets would sound tame and mealy-mouthed. And if the whole Press of the country, or of this City, adopted the teachings or followed the example of the *Tribune* in this respect, it would be quite as unfortunate for that journal as for the reputation of the country at large.

Bogus Charities—The New-York Juvenile Guardian Society.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the "New-York Juvenile Guardian Society," held at the office of the President on the 16th April, 1868, it was resolved that

Whereas, Certain allegations were published in the Daily Times of this City, reflecting on the character and operations of this Society and its officers, and

Whereas, This Board know of no proceedings whatever connected with said Society to be wrong; therefore

Resolved, That we invite any party or parties, who may know anything against said Society or its officers, to appear before this Board and substantiate the same, or make charges, and that this Board will fully investigate them, and that this Board does further request a suspension of public opinion until all the facts can be investigated and published.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. CONACHER, Secretary, *pro tem.*

We publish the above at the request of the so-called "Board" of officers. What they expect to accomplish by it, it is not easy to see. Their special anxiety just now is to secure from the State Legislature a further donation of public money; and they intend probably to make fresh appeals to the charitable public for contributions in aid of their Society. But in view of the facts which have already been made public, in the columns of the Times, and from the investigations of the Committee of Ways and Means in the Assembly, we fancy something more will be required at their hands than the feeble and foolish petition embodied in this resolution.

The New-York Juvenile Guardian Society has published lately what is styled its "nineteenth annual report,"—implying thereby that it has been in the active prosecution of its benevolent labors for *nineteen* years. It acknowledges that it has received annually very large sums of money, from the State and from private donations, amounting to over $13,000 a year, and claims that for this it has opened *twenty schools*, most of which have been kept in operation,—that it has employed and paid *thirteen* superintendents and teachers, and a large number of visitors and agents,—that it has under its care over 2,200 children, and has established a permanent Orphans' Home, by the purchase of a building at No. 101 St. Mark's-place. It claims that all its business is conducted by a Board of Trustees, composed of responsible men. Rev. D. F. Robertson, Secretary, and John T. Banker, Treasurer of the Society, put themselves forward as the active Managers of the institution.

Upon an investigation of this matter by the Committee, it seems, from Mr. Robertson's own testimony, that the Society has been in existence only *four* years,—that it has kept in operation no schools at all, except *one* industrial school and two Sunday schools,—that only three teachers besides Mr. Robertson himself are paid for their services,—that neither the President nor Treasurer have ever set foot in any of the schools but once,—that the Orphans' Home has no existence, and gives no symptoms of any existence hereafter, except what may be gathered from the fact that $1,083 has been paid toward the purchase of the house in St. Mark's-place. What has been done with the $13,344 acknowledged to have been received last year, does not yet appear.

The inquiry into the affair, which was prompted and promoted, (as the above resolution declares,) through the Times, so far as it has gone, renders it more than probable that the concern is a swindle,—prosecuted by two or three irresponsible and unprincipled adventurers for their own private gain, under cover of a charitable purpose. Both the State Treasury and private parties have been induced to put large sums of money into the hands of these men, by representations which prove to be utterly unfounded.

This is the state of things concerning which this Board of officers coolly requests a "suspension of public opinion." What officers were present at this meeting we are not informed. Beyond the signature of some utterly unknown person as "Secretary *pro tem*," we have no assurance that any such meeting was ever held, and none at all that any of the persons, whose names figure as trustees, and have been used to cheat the public into contributing to the funds of the Society, were present at the meeting or took part in its proceedings. If the parties implicated in this concern have any statements to make to refute the facts already disclosed, they had better make them as soon as possible. They need not "invite parties to make charges"—there are quite enough before the public already.

The District Attorney ought to take this matter in hand at once. If it is the swindling concern it seems to be, no time should be lost in breaking it up and holding those engaged in it to their proper responsibility. If it is not, these parties should have the earliest possible chance of showing that fact. The public is indebted to the public spirit of Mr. W. F. Humphreys, in giving his time and personal attention to the inquiries which have led to this exposure.

The Senate Contingencies.

The conversation in the Senate, on Wednesday, recalls a rumor which was prevalent some time ago alleging the existence of a deficiency in the accounts of the Secretary of the Senate. The statement was emphatically contradicted by Mr. Forney's friends, and its origin was ascribed to personal and political malevolence. It appears, however, after all, that a deficiency of forty thousand dollars has occurred in the accounts of the Secretary's financial clerk. The subsequent payment of the amount by the Secretary relieves him from the imputation of being a defaulter; but the occurrence of the deficiency exemplifies in a not very creditable way the looseness which characterizes the contingent expenditures of the Senate and the absence of a satisfactory audit, so far as the accounts of the disbursing officers are concerned.

The system is evidently at fault. There is a chronic tendency on the part of the Senate and its officers to incur unauthorized obligations, and to provide for them by extraordinary means. The expenditures last year exceeded the appropriations by a good many thousands, and Mr. Cragin candidly confesses that unpaid—why not frankly say unauthorized?—expenditures will create a larger deficiency this year. How does it arise? Mr. Morrill's remarks might seem at the first glance to answer the inquiry. The Secretary, he says, continued in office and under pay a number of messengers and clerks during the recess; "they had employed additional policemen, and had authorized many other extra expenditures." But Mr. Dixon—who, as a former Chairman of the Committee ought to know—declares that the items enumerated by the Maine Senator are otherwise provided for, and have nothing to do with the deficiency alluded to by Mr. Cragin. Whence does it arise, then? Who incurred the expenditures which the Senate is required to meet? "The lemonade which they all drank last Summer" is, perhaps, an illustrative item, but surely thirsty Senators have not swallowed, at the public expense, Summer beverages to the extent of $117,000, the amount of the deficiency of which the country has yet to see a detailed explanation.

Not all the Senators are sufficiently familiar with the financial management behind the scenes to understand the processes by which deficiencies are created, or the pretexts on which they are justified. Mr. Cameron professes to be in search of information on the subject, and we trust that the inquiry he has caused to be instituted will expose the secret machinery that is at work, and shame the Senate into the adoption of some better method of managing its contingencies. It is admitted that no default exists at this moment, and we must believe that Mr. Forney promptly corrected the errors of his subordinate. No charge now lies against him on this account. But enough has been made apparent by casual allusions on Wednesday to prove that the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms do pretty nearly as they please, both in the matter of incurring debts and paying them. They make expenditures not contemplated by the Senate, and in some instances—as in that of police—in excess of the provisions of law; and according to Messrs. Cragin and Morrill, the same officers have, on their own account, borrowed money to pay bills contracted for account of the Senate. Anything more irregular, or more fatal to the usefulness of any efficient system of audit, cannot easily be imagined. Rigid economy is impossible under such a system; and if defalcations do not occur, we must attribute the fact rather to the good faith and good sense of the officers than to the soundness of the supervision that should be exercised over them. Perhaps the marvellous opportunity for pickings is, in the circumstances, the best possible antidote to stealings. When waste goes unchecked and unpunished, as it evidently does in the management of the Senate contingent expenses, there really is scant motive to more vulgar dishonesty.

The Senate, for its own sake, if not the country's, should overhaul the whole system, and give it the benefit of a little radical reform.

The Pay of Firemen.

We do not think that the Legislature should pass the bill now before the Assembly increasing the pay of the rank and file of the Paid Fire Department.

Last Winter, at the urgent request of the firemen, their pay was increased from $800 to $1,000 per annum, and it was considered that this increase was to be the last asked for, since $1,000 was an ample rate of pay for the services rendered. It seems, however, that the firemen are verifying the old maxim, "Much wants more." Unless this system of increase be stopped, the whole Department will be brought into public disgrace, and will ultimately be abolished, since the people will not consent to bear so expensive a burden.

The increase asked for is unnecessary, and is wasteful and extravagant. The present pay of the firemen, $1,000 per annum, if not too large, is certainly large enough. It is true, firemen have arduous duties to perform, at times; but their duties, under the present system, where horses drag the engines and steam works the pumps, are not near so arduous as under the old system.

It must also be remembered that, although the firemen have to work sometimes all night and for two or three days successively at fires, yet the occasions of such exertion are few. Some engines are not called out to fires for a week at a time, and in some of the districts many of the men have not had to do a day's work at a fire for a month at a time.

It is absolutely necessary, of course, to have a force regularly retained for all contingencies; but still there is no parallel between the duties of the police and the firemen. In our opinion, the duties of a policeman are much more arduous than those of a fireman. The fact is, that there is no valid demand for this increase of firemen's pay. Every position in the Department is now filled at the present salary, and was so filled when the salary was $800; and furthermore, there are now, and there were then, hundreds of applicants for the position of firemen, who are and would have been glad to serve at either rate of pay.

We think if the Legislature should call on the Fire Commissioners for information, it would be found that no increase in the pay of firemen is needed—that as many and as good men as the Department requires can be obtained for the present pay of $1,000 per annum—that competent men are now applying for position on the force, who would be glad to receive a salary of $900, $800 or $700; that no fireman has resigned his position because his salary of $1,000 is too small; and that the present pay is larger than should be allowed.

We understand that the Commissioners are not pushing this bill to increase the pay of the firemen. It would be interesting to know who is at the bottom of this scheme. It is subversive of all order and discipline in this branch of the public service to introduce political schemes into it, or to hold out to the firemen the bait of an increase of pay as the reward of political services.

We repeat again, that $1,000 per annum is very good pay for the firemen, and that as good and as many men as the Department needs can be obtained at that rate of pay.

We are surprised, however, that the Commissioners have taken no public action in this matter. If they think that $1,000 is sufficient pay for firemen, we consider it their duty as a matter of course to communicate that opinion to the Legislature, otherwise they will be held responsible for the increase.

The bill also proposes to create a new Commissioner, making six in all. We know that at least one Commissioner is of the opinion that there are already two more than the public interests require.

We trust that this attempt to increase our taxes unfairly will not succeed in passing the Legislature.

Why do not the Commissioners take a position in the matter? The public will hold the Commissioners responsible if they let this iniquitous scheme slip through the Legislature without a protest.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is said that log-rolling for patronage and the distribution of offices under "President Wade's administration" is so active at Washington in some political circles, that in them the Impeachment trial is now hardly referred to. Only the moderate and slothful follow complacently the course of this solemn procedure; the busy, prudent, fore-handed politicians waste no time on "dead issues," or accomplished facts. They leave the Senate and galleries to assist at the legal forms, while they wire-pull and pipe-lay for the political spoils. After all, Gen. Butler had a certain attorney's shrewdness at looking out for the interests of a part at least of his clients in demanding "railroad speed" on the road to the verdict. The would-be office-holders feel that Mr. Johnson is unjustly and shamelessly keeping them out of their inheritance by every hour that he tarries in his place.

Mr. Beecher has been heavily assailed because at a public meeting in this City some time since he spoke well of the personal character of Gen. Lee. What will these assailants say about the opinion of Mr. Lincoln upon Lee, and especially when they get that opinion from a source they must credit so unquestioningly, viz., a colored woman. Mrs. Keckley, the colored servant of Mr. Lincoln's family, says that on the very morning of the assassination President Lincoln took up a portrait of Gen. Lee, scanned the face thoughtfully, and said: "It is a good face; it is the face of a noble, noble, brave man. I am glad that the war is over at last." Looking up at his son Robert, he continued: "Well, my son, you have returned safely from the front. The war is now closed, and we will soon live in peace with the brave men that have been fighting against us. I trust that the era of good feeling has returned with the close of the war, and that henceforth we shall live in peace." Were President Lincoln not dead, he would, for such sayings and thoughts as these, be denounced as a first-class, double-dyed traitor by those who have now the hypocrisy to pretend reverence for his memory.

We observe that the Police Captain who was guilty a few days since of the scandalous outrage of locking up a poor, grief-stricken woman with the corpse of her dead baby in a station-house cell has been tried for his offence by the Police Commissioners. After reading the evidence on both sides, and especially that which was introduced in mitigation of the outrage, our opinion is confirmed that the offending Captain ought to be stricken from the Police rolls. The citizens who gave evidence in the case were unanimous in the opinion that the charge of intoxication, which was the pretext for the outrage, was utterly unfounded, and the action of the Captain was sought to be justified by the testimony of two or three policemen, whose statements cannot be termed wholly disinterested. Indeed, a clearer attempt to *whitewash* a very black case than was made by some of the witnesses for the defence could scarcely have been presented. Where guilt of such flagrant character has been proved on an officer of the Department, it would be scarcely less infamous on the part of the Commissioners were they to permit it to pass unpunished.

By recent advices from Florence, we learn that the Italian Government, under the pressure of France and Prussia, has renounced the project of making Rome the capital of Italy, though it will not abjure the vote of the Italian Parliament; and the design is to make Rome a free city under the Presidency of the Pope. France stipulates, however, that no change is to take place during the life of Pius IX. This is by no means the consummation which the Italian revolutionists expected to reach; but still we do not see that it was possible for the Italian Government to do any better at this time.

The Albany *Evening Journal* denounces the contracting for the labor of printers in State Prisons as "infamous," and calls on everybody who does not wish to draw on himself the "execrations of the Press" to put a stop to it. Pray what would the *Journal* have the printers in State Prisons do? Live without work,—idly at the State's expense? Why should they be exempt from labor when every other class of mechanics is required to work? This hue and cry is silly and absurd. Every man in State Prison is required by law to work at his trade. Abolish the whole system or let printers, who are foolish enough to get into prison, conform to it as all others do.

Mr. Porter, of South Carolina, who was lately nominated for Governor of the State, but declined the honor, has written a letter in which he lays down the following rather complex principle of political power:

> "Every man in the State represents life and personal liberty; but he who has property represents in addition that which in society is entitled to like protection with life and liberty; and he who represents intelligence and education has still another, and by general concession the highest title to the possession of political power. What shall be said of that scheme of government which ignores or sets at defiance these plain principles of justice, and which, by its natural and necessary working, places the masses who have education and property under the dominion of the masses who have neither education nor property?"

We should suppose, from the first part of this proposition, that Mr. Porter favors political representation for every man in the State, to begin with; but if there be a *higher title* to political power in those who to their manhood add property and intelligence, and if, as we suppose, only those who have the best title should be permitted to exercise the right of possession, then what becomes of the claim that is inherent in every citizen *as* a citizen?

The sort of sharp point that Butler is so fond of making, has not been better illustrated at any time than it was day before yesterday, when the counsel for the defence attempted to put in as evidence Johnson's message in response to the Senate resolutions concerning the removal of Mr. Stanton. Mr. Evarts, in reply to an objection, referred to it as a document dating at the same time as the Senate resolutions, which had already been admitted in the evidence for the prosecution. Butler instantly replied that *four days* had intervened between these documents. This seemed a rather stunning reply to the claim of the two documents being contemporary, and especially as the journal of the Senate showed that there *were four* days between the passage of the Senate resolutions and the reception of the President's answer. But though the point was very sharp, it was not quite so strong. For Mr. Evarts immediately explained to the Court that the resolution was served on the President late on Friday night; the Senate sat only a few moments on Saturday, Sunday intervened, and on Monday the answer was sent. So that though, literally speaking, four days intervened, there was virtually no time at all elapsed between the Senate resolutions and the President's reply to them. The *point* of Butler is in perfect keeping with all the others he has made.

The paddle-wheel steamers have been for some time supplanting the sail vessels on the ocean, and the screw propellers are now in turn taking the places of the paddles. It is found by the Cunards and others in England that the power of the screw is as great as that of the wheels, while the expense of working them is fifty per cent. less. On the English steam lines they are beginning to employ the propellers; and the four old mail-runners—the *Asia*, the *Niagara*, the *America* and the *Arabia*—have been sold to the naval *knackers* of Glasgow.

The wholesale frauds of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee in the Sharswood election having now been proved, the question is what will be done with the guilty. We are told that "the case has concluded" with the ousting of a Democratic Senator, and the swearing-in of a Republican. It strikes us that the case should not conclude, but commence, at that point. When, in addition to the atrocious frauds themselves—the unblushing bribery, the importation of voters, the wholesale forgery and perjury, the abuse of court rules and notarial signatures—we find that one witness to the frauds was murdered in cold blood, a second kidnapped and confined, and a third rescued from the very hands of the law officers, surely something more than a political change of one vote in the Senate should result. Unless the severest penalties of the law are inflicted, the same thing will be done again, with increased skill in avoiding detection.

The still-owners of Irishtown in Brooklyn, have suffered from the strategy of the Navy-yard marines, who, breaking down a disused side gate opening into Little-street, came out suddenly, and posting sentinels, went to work, demolishing in one cellar, a 200 gallon still, spilling 3,000 gallons of mash, and discovering the signs of the illicit apparatus in half a dozen other tenements. These things being done, they all made their way back again through the side gate, followed by a dropping fire of brickbats. The majesty of the law was vindicated; but not very majestically. The distillers of Irishtown admit that the side gate was a very clever dodge; but they have not lost heart. They will post a trusty sentinel to watch it for the future, and carry on that interesting business of the coppers and mash-tubs, with a little more circumspection, in their cellars and back-yards.

The most atrocious piece of sculpture to be found anywhere in the world is the carving in marble produced by Signor Torelli, of Florence, and representing the King of all dramatic poets—not in the attitude of Hamlet or Prospero, or even the melancholy Jacques, but—as a young *macellaio*, with his sleeves tucked up, and a knife in his hand, standing, with an animated air, beside a sheep or some other animal, that he has slaughtered. The unhappy artist had heard, of course, that W. Shakespeare was bound apprentice to a butcher in his youth, according to some biographies, and hence the bizarre and butcherly idea represented in his work. It is almost incredible that a man born or living on the banks of the Arno could perpetrate such an outrage on good taste.

TELEGRAMS.

Reported Release of the English Prisoners in Abyssinia.

Further Particulars of the Prince of Wales' Irish Tour.

Intended Sale of the Isle of Santa Cruz to France.

ABYSSINIA.

Rumored Release of the Prisoners—Favorable Intelligence from the Expedition.

LONDON, Thursday, April 16.

It was widely rumored in this city to-day that advices had been received from Abyssinia to the effect that the British captives at Magdala had been released by King THEODORUS, and that the object of the invading force having been attained, the war was over.

Dispatches from Gen. NAPIER were received at India Office late this afternoon, but, though the news is favorable to the hopes of the expedition, the above-mentioned rumors are not confirmed.

Gen. NAPIER reports in his last dispatch that he left Lat on March 23, and is pushing on in a southwesterly direction. The column of advance was within sixty miles of Magdala, and twenty miles of that distance had been successfully reconnoitered. The troops of the expedition were in good spirits and eager for a fight. Accounts from Magdala had reached the camp, which represented that the King was uneasy, and evidently alarmed at the steady approach of the British troops. He appeared to be hesitating as to what course to pursue, and nothing was known as to what plan of action he would adopt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales at Kildare and the Curragh Races.

DUBLIN, Thursday, April 16.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by a large and brilliant party, consisting of the gentlemen of his suite and many of the principal officers of the Viceregal Government, took a special train for Kildare this morning, where, at the invitation of the Kildare Jockey Club, he visited the Curragh races, now in progress at Punchestown. At the race-course the Prince was received with great cheering by the immense crowd assembled there. After visiting places of interest in the City of Kildare, His Royal Highness and party returned to this city, reaching the Castle at a late hour this evening.

Intended Readjustment of the Anglo-American Postal Treaty.

LONDON, Thursday, April 16.

The British Post-office Department is about to send out to the United States Mr. A. TROLLOPE to readjust the details of the Postal Convention with that country.

Assassination in Westmeath County.

DUBLIN, Thursday, April 16.

H. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, Esq., of Westmeath, one of the wealthiest men of that county, and a great landowner, was shot and killed last night near his residence by an unknown man. The assassin escaped in the darkness. The Police are on his track, but have as yet made no arrest.

Fenians En Route to the United States.

LONDON, Thursday, April 16.

Gen. NAGLE and six of the crew of the *Jacmel Packet*, (Ireland's Hope,) who were promised their liberty on condition of leaving the country and never returning, sailed from Cork to-day for the United States, in the steamers *City of Baltimore* and *Erin*.

DENMARK.

Intended Sale of Santa Cruz to France.

LONDON, Thursday, April 16.

The Danish Government has commenced negotiations for the sale of the Island of Santa Cruz to France.

FRANCE.

Duel Between the Russian Ambassador at Paris and a Russian Nobleman.

PARIS, Thursday, April 16.

The hostility which has for a long time existed between Baron VON BUDBERG, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, and Baron MEYENDORF, who formerly held the same position, terminated in a duel yesterday afternoon.

The affair occurred at a secluded spot near Munich, Bavaria. At the first fire Baron VON BULBERG fell, severely but not fatally wounded. He immediately returned to Paris. It is announced to-day that he will resign his office as Russian Minister for Munich.

DENMARK AND PRUSSIA.

Unsatisfactory Progress of the Negotiations in Regard to the Schleswig Question.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, April 16.

The negotiations between Denmark and Prussia, relative to the disputed territory in Schleswig and Holstein, are apparently as far from conclusion as ever. The recent propositions of the Prussian Government for the cession of certain fortresses and territories by Denmark, have, in turn, been emphatically rejected.

ITALY.

Workingmen's Riots at Bologna.

FLORENCE, Thursday, April 16.

Violent riots broke out in Bologna early this week, in consequence of a strike of workmen. Some injury was done to property, but no lives were lost. The disturbances have been suppressed, and the city is now quiet.

Indian Depredations in Arizona—Two Men Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 16.

Late Arizona advices state that the Apache Indians attacked near Tucson a large herd of cattle en route from Texas to California, and succeeded in stampeding the whole drove and killing two of the herders. The depredation exceeds in extent any heretofore committed in the Territory. There are no troops in the vicinity, and there is a general outcry for the regiment of Arizona volunteers asked for by Gov. MCCORMICK and the Legislature. Gen. CRITTENDEN, with a company of cavalry, went in pursuit of the Indians.

Various other outrages are mentioned, in which the savages killed the whites and destroyed their property. The settlers fought bravely, and quite a number of the Indians were killed. Several ranches were burned.

Fire at Cincinnati—Loss $40,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, April 16.

A fire broke out at 10 o'clock this morning in the sheet-iron establishment of Messrs. SQUIRES and GREEN, No. 127 Front-street, where a large quantity of oil was stored, which was destroyed, together with the machine shop of Mr. S. [illegible], the copper works of Messrs. CONNOLLY & Co., and MEADE'S boiler yard.

The total loss is estimated at $40,000.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Arrival of the Stonewall at Honolulu—A Volcanic Eruption—Death of a Missionary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, April 15.

Arrived, steamer *Idaho* from Honolulu. She brings advices to April 3 from Japan. The steamer *Stonewall* had arrived at Honolulu and sailed again for Yokohama, March 25. While lying in the harbor she was visited by Queen EMMA, the members of the Government and the Minister resident. Afterward the officers of the *Stonewall* and the members of the Diplomatic Corps were entertained by the Queen.

The bark *R. W. Wood*, sailed for San Francisco, laden with sugar, and was compelled to return on account of injuries received during a storm while discharging her cargo. The ship took fire, but was extinguished with but slight damage to the vessel. A large quantity of sugar remaining in the hold was completely destroyed.

The volcano Mauna-loa has burst forth again. The new crater is near that of 1859.

The wind blows northwesterly toward the sea, and the weather has been unusually stormy for over a month.

Business is dull.

Good Friday, as ordered by the Government, was observed appropriately for worship, and the suspension of all public business during the day.

The Legislature has been ordered to convene at Honolulu on the 18th of April.

JOHN P. PARKER, who has been a resident of the islands since 1815, died on the 25th of March.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Honolulu on the 2d of April. No damage was done.

Rev. LOWELL SMITH has sailed in the missionary ship *Morning Star* for the Marquesas Islands, as a delegate to visit the missions established there.

Rev. ASA THURSTON, who has been eight years a missionary in the Sandwich Islands, died on the 11th of March.

The United States steamer *Lakawana* had returned to Honolulu, owing to the alleged trouble between the sailors and natives in various parts of the islands.

Thirty-eight whalers had arrived at Honolulu from the Winter cruise, having met with poor success. The ship *Lyra* had a small cargo of oil, and would sail for New-Bedford, Mass., during the month of April.

The following whale-ships have arrived at Honolulu during the month of March from their Winter cruise: *James Allen*, with 60 barrels whale oil; *Onward*, with 25 barrels of whale and 25 barrels sperm oil; *Java*, with 30 barrels sperm oil; *Progress*, 100 barrels whale oil; *Norman*, 330 barrels whale oil; *Arthur Pickering*, 500 barrels sperm; *Cornelius Loveland*, 20 barrels sperm, 25 barrels whale; *Caloa*, 150 barrels sperm; *Vineyard*, 150 barrels sperm; *Catyfornia*, 50 barrels whale; *Reindeer*, 200 barrels whale; *Lydia*, 50 barrels sperm; *Camilla*, 300 barrels sperm; *Nautilus*, 160 barrels sperm; *Islander*, 200 barrels sperm; *Sea Breeze*, 650 barrels whale; *Champion*, 40 barrels sperm; *Europe*, 65 barrels sperm and 75 barrels whale; *Owashouks*, 80 barrels sperm; *Eagle*, 400 barrels whale; *Benjamin Cummings*, 15 barrels sperm; *Oriole*, 50 barrels whale; *John Howland*, 100 barrels sperm and 300 barrels whale; *George*, 100 barrels sperm and 450 barrels whale; *George Howland*, 260 barrels whale; *James*, 115 barrels sperm and 500 barrels whale; and the *Massachusetts*, *Trident*, *Sun*, *Aurora*, *Nulo*, *Gen. Scott*, clean.

Illinois Democratic State Convention—State Ticket Nominated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, April 16.

The Democratic State Convention met at this city to day, and the following ticket was nominated:

For Governor, Hon. J. R. EDEN, formerly member of Congress from the Eighth District.

For Lieut.-Governor, W. H. VAN EPPS, of Lee County.

For Representative in Congress at Large, W. W. O'BRIEN, of Peoria.

For Attorney-General, ROBERT E. WILLIAMS, of McLean County.

The resolutions adopted congratulated the country on the improved state of the public sentiment as shown by the late elections; denounced Congress for its financial and reconstruction policy, and for arranging the taxes so that the burden falls upon labor and industry; favors the payment of the national debt that the national honor may be preserved; that legal tenders are lawful money, and that the debt should be paid therewith, except where the law otherwise provides; demands the abolition of the National Banks, and that their issues be replaced with greenbacks; favors the protection of naturalized citizens, and declares for GEORGE H. PENDLETON for the Presidency.

Railroad Matters in Tennessee—Negro Thief Killed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, April 16.

Judge TRIGG, of the Federal Court at Memphis, to-day granted an injunction prayed for by the town of Hickman, Ky., restraining the Governor and Comptroller of Tennessee from issuing State bonds to cover the issues of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company. The town will propose to take charge of and run the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

The County Court of Davidson County have applied to Chancellor SHACKELFORD for an injunction against the newly elected County Commissioners, who propose to supersede the said Court.

Capt. J. E. MONKDEN, charged with forging United States vouchers, was brought to this city to-day, and lodged in jail to await trial. He was formerly a Quartermaster.

TOM SHUTE, a negro, was killed last night, while attempting to rob a hen-roost, by the discharge of a spring gun.

Burglary in Memphis—Murder by Negro Thieves.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, April 16.

The confectionery-store of Mr. B. ROSCO, on the corner of Main and Adams streets, was entered by burglars last night during the storm, the safe blown open and $1,000 abstracted.

Four negroes made a raid on the chicken-roost of Dr. MILLER, on Hernando road, last night. An old negro woman hearing them, went into the yard, when they shot at her, slightly wounding her. Her son came to her rescue, when he was shot through the body, and fatally wounded. On the appearance of Dr. MILLER with a gun, the assassins fired upon him, and then beat a hasty retreat.

The Examination of the Alleged Murderer of D'Arcy McGee—Arrest of four more Persons.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, April 16.

The examination into the assassination case was resumed before the Police Magistrate this morning. Four persons were arrested in Montreal on suspicion of being implicated, and brought here yesterday. The evidence continues to accumulate, all pointing to WHELAN as the guilty party.

It is reported that a special commission under the Great Seal will be appointed for the trial of WHELAN, and that a fund is being raised here and in Griffintown for his defence.

A brother of Mr. MCGEE is here, and recognizes WHELAN, having met him at his brother's house.

Montreal is filled with detectives, and it is said that some United States officers are there.

Steamboat Disasters—The Steamer Lexington Blown to Pieces in a Gale—The Steamer Carrie Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 16.

A private dispatch from Vicksburg says the steamer *Lexington* was blown to pieces in the terrible storm there last night. The crew and passengers were saved. No further particulars of the disaster have been received. The boat was owned here by Messrs. L. & D. N. ALEXANDER, and was valued at $20,000. She was insured for $5,000 in the Phœnix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, and $11,300 in Cincinnati companies.

The *Sioux City* says that the steamer *Carrie*, bound for Fort Benton, with 200 tons of Government freight, has sunk fifty miles below Sioux City, and that the boat and cargo will probably prove a total loss. The boat was owned by Messrs. H. K. HAZLETT and N. J. KOUTZ, and was valued at $30,000. Mr. KOUTZ' interest was insured for $7,000 in Pittsburg offices.

THE ERIE SLAUGHTER.

Further Particulars of the Terrible Disaster.

Twenty-two Persons Killed and Others Missing.

Coroner's Inquests and Verdict of the Jury---Unsafe Condition of the Road---Robbing the Dead---Corrected List of the Killed and Wounded.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, Thursday, April 16, 1868.

On arriving here on Wednesday evening, I found that so intense was the excitement of the people about the hotels and in the neighborhood of the railroad depot, and so great the confusion which prevailed everywhere, that it was difficult to obtain full details of the shocking disaster on the Erie Railroad.

The bodies recovered from the ruins of the cars, where they lay at the foot of the rocks, had reached here early in the morning, and were already coffined and laid out in the Ladies' Reception-room of the depot. The sight was ghastly enough. Of that fearful scene it is sufficient to say that to many of the poor gashed, distorted bodies was only left the semblance of humanity. The unreclaimed boy alone seemed to have escaped the fearful mangling to which his fellow-sufferers had been subjected. A few blood-marks were upon his face, and these were the only indications that he died by violence. In the Delaware House accommodation had been hastily provided for the greater number of the wounded. They occupy all the bedrooms. Many of them are insensible, others writhing in excruciating torments caused by internal injuries; others again are heart-rending spectacles, bruised and maimed, yet for the most part patient sufferers. A number of others of those wounded are at the American House, three at the Minnisink House, and four at private houses. The ladies of the town have been unremitting in their attentions since the occurrence, and do the work of tender nurses night and day. All the doctors, some five in number, of the place are in attendance, and last night, by the late train, Drs. George A. Peters, H. B. Sands, Thomas Steele, A. M. Wainwright, C. Washburne and T. Skelding arrived from New-York.

Before daylight this morning the charred remains of four men and two women were brought into the depot and placed in the fearful Morgue beside the fifteen others who still bore God's image in form or feature, whilst these were but shapeless masses of something black—nameless horrors, at sight of which the heart grew sick, the knees trembled, and the soul shrunk away with a new and fearful memory possessing it.

Although no inhabitant of Port Jervis is among either dead or wounded, this fearful calamity has awakened the most intense feeling among the people, and business may be said to be entirely suspended. Knots of men gather at the corners of the streets conversing in hushed voices of the one sad topic. Not a few of these discuss the management of the road, and express their astonishment that this thing did not occur long since. They are not slow either to give direction to their censure. They say that the condition of this Delaware division of the line has long been known as dangerous in the extreme; that new rails have been applied for again and again, and that those who knew of their necessity, and whose duty it was to make these applications, were unable to obtain them; that the worst description of iron was supplied when supplied at all, and that when remonstrance was made to this, and a better quality of rail asked for, the reply was "they cost too much." Talking to an employe of the line at the door of the hotel, last night, about the condition of the track, not then having seen it myself, I said to him: "Are there any other bad rails at that dangerous place that you saw?" I understood him to say in reply, "Four," and repeated the word after him, when he said, excitedly: "Four! my God! no, Sir, but four hundred!"

Last evening the jury impanneled to inquire into the cause of the death of Mr. ELRICH, of Hornellsville, he being the only one who had died in New-York State, whose name was at first given by mistake as Strauss, held a brief examination but being unable to procure the desired witnesses adjourned to meet to-day at 9 A. M., when they were to proceed to the scene of the catastrophe.

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

At 9 o'clock the jury and some twenty others proceeded to Carr's Point—the name of the bluff which rises above the track some seventy-five feet, and immediately underneath which the evidence lies of the immediate cause of the tragedy. It will be remembered by those who have traveled over the Erie Railroad that from the point at Port Jervis, where it first strikes the Delaware, for over twenty-five miles in greater part the pathway for the train has been hewn out of the precipitous rock which flanks the river on that side. In many places there is but a single track, the cars as they pass along seem suspended in air, as their outer edges hang over the rocks which rise from the river's brink sometimes to a height of 150 feet to the car plateau, and where far above them tower the rugged summits bleak and barren but for the few straggling pines that crown them. This pathway for the steam-engine scooped out of the rock follows the winding of the river, making in a hundred places sharp and always dangerous curves. At Carr's Rock, one of these curves, and probably one of the worst on the whole line, commences for the cars coming toward New-York. Here the train describes almost a semi-circle while traversing about 1,500 feet. The height of the embankment, midway in this curve, is 60 feet, sloping rapidly to a plateau underneath, about 150 feet distant, itself high above the river's level. At this point, before the construction of the road, there was a deep gorge. This was bridged over to allow the Winter torrents from the hills to escape in this way and save the track from inundation. This bridge, or culvert as it is called by the railroad men, is sustained by great heavy stone buttresses—one on either side the creek, which is perhaps about 20 feet in width.

On reaching the nearest end of this curve, about 700 feet on this side of the bridge, the scene of the affair spread itself before me. Down in the gorge at the foot of the embankment lay the wreck, yet unconsumed by fire, of the four cars which fell over. On either side of the torrent which rushed through the bridge, lay shapeless piles of wagon tires, wheels, twisted iron-work, panels of carriages, stoves, the marble slabs of the wash-stands, brass fittings from the wood-work of the cars, broken mirrors and shreds of half-burnt clothing still smoking slowly as the fire fought with the miserable rain-drizzle falling upon them at the time. On neither side of the creek were there any evidences of human remains. Of the car which had been consumed, there was no longer ruin enough left to hide a single blackened bone. The other three had been torn to pieces in the liberation of the wounded and afterward it appears were set on fire and consumed—why, is a something for conjecture. Leaving this sickening scene, and ascending the bluff on hands and knees, we again reached the track above, and went to the other extreme end of the curve, where still lay the broken rail, and where the ill-fated cars first began their horrible dance of death. The rail still lay there, its place now occupied by a new one in the track. It is broken in four pieces: one of 14 inches, one of 25 inches, one of twenty-one inches, and a long stretch of twenty feet, thus making up the twenty-five foot rail. The outer edge of this entire rail is very ragged—peeling off—and has clearly seen much service. On examination I was satisfied that the fractures were old ones; that, for some time, the rail was held together, in part, only at those points where it ultimately broke. Examining the cross-section of the fragments, the newly broken iron was easily seen—crystalized and bright, contrasted with the rusted patches toward the outer edges. As long as the frost was in the ground and the sleepers were borne up strongly underneath, thousands daily passed over the broken rail in safety, but the thaw giving elasticity to that on which the rail rested, the cracks widened, and ultimately the pieces parted.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

There was now no difficulty in reaching the immediate cause or causes of the disaster, or in determining how the accident took place. The details which I now shall give, have been satisfactorily confirmed on all sides. The train was detained considerably behind time at Susquehanna. At Narrowsburg, thirty-four miles west of this place, she was still forty-one minutes late, and from that point, and this corroborates the personal statements in to-day's TIMES, on the way to Port Jervis the train was driven with unusual speed. In my last dispatch I gave you the figures as I had then learned them, twenty to twenty-six miles an hour; but this is only the customary rate of speed around these curves, not an unusual one. It is down grade, too, all the way. There is no doubt that an effort was being made to recover lost time. Sworn testimony at the inquest will probably enable us to approach the true rate of speed at which the cars were rushing. Just at the turn of Carr's Point and immediately at the starting point of the curve I have described, the engine passed over the defective rail, (the inner one of the arc,) and carried clear with it the rail, yet retaining in position the five cars before named. When the foremost wheels of the sixth car struck the rail they parted it, and failing to strike the safe rail next it, went off upon the sleepers, one of the wheels running between the rails, the other outside toward the river. The deep indentations of the timbers show that this forward truck of the first car ran on in this way for over seven hundred feet before the coupling with the car before it broke, and without, for that distance, either getting entirely off the track itself or altering the course of the three cars behind. But when the engine was just passing the centre of the curve, right over the culvert and gorge before described, and was beginning the return sweep of the semi-circle, the truck off the track refused to respond to the new direction to its motion, the coupling parted, and the engine, with the five carriages, rushed on. The four ill-fated cars now followed the misplaced truck, and this tore down the embankment. Just as all four hung over the gorge, the coupling of the second and third cars parted, the first two leaping the chasm, and, after rolling over two or three times, crashing in ruins on the further side, the others rolling over the nearer side, and the foremost of them falling partially into the waters of the creek.

The greater proportion of the killed were in the first car which went over. This one, it would seem from the form of the *débris*, had plunged dead-weight to the bottom, while that behind it rolled over. The second car split open, the roof flying to some distance. The third car in the creek was found bottom side up and that portion of it out of the water still burns, but it was the fourth and last car that was entirely consumed, and with it, as far as I can learn, with two exceptions, all who were in it. The cars in their fall tore up bodily all the telegraph polls they met in their career and flung them down into the abyss before them. Having examined the locality with care, the jurors returned to Port Jervis.

THE INQUEST IN PORT JERVIS.

The following testimony was given this afternoon before Coroner R. M. T. VAIL and a jury, at the inquest over the body of TOBIAS ERLICH, the only passenger who died in this State. Further on will be found the testimony of witnesses examined in Pike County, Pennsylvania, where the disaster occurred:

Maggie Hoyt sworn—I reside in Chenango Forks, N. Y.; I was a passenger on the train that went down the embankment at Carr's Rock, about a mile west of Middaw's, on the morning of April 15; could not tell what time it was, as it was dark; I was in the coach next the sleeping-car at the time of the accident; I discovered something the matter with the train: the cars rocked to and fro; nearly all the passengers raised up from their seats; saw five or six men pull the bell rope; there were two lights burning at the time; it was but a moment after the cars ran off before it went down the bank; the train was moving very fast at the time of the accident, and I spoke to my father about it.

HENRY GREEN, (engineer,) sworn: I reside in Port Jervis, New-York; was engineer on train No. 12; the accident happened at 3:30 A. M.; was running 25 or 30 miles an hour; did not discover anything out of order about the track; ran over 150 yards before I stopped; four cars ran off the embankment, and one caught fire and burn.; embankment is about 150 feet high; I backed up until my fireman ordered me to stop; the four cars that went over the embankment lay below utterly demolished, and one on fire; I helped to take out the wounded and dead; the time-table distance between Port Jervis and Susquehanna is one hundred and four miles, and time is four hours thirty minutes; I shut off steam once, about half a mile before the accident, was then descending grade; when I left Susquehanna was five minutes late; the cause of the accident was a rail road; think my engine broke the rail, and that the accident was unavoidable; rail was broken in two pieces; I was forty minutes late at Narrowsburgh; had lost time; did not receive any alarm from the bell to stop the train; the bell did not ring when the train broke.

Jasper B. Judd, Conductor, sworn: I reside in Elmira; I am a conductor on the New-York and Erie Railroad; have been so thirteen years; was conductor of train No. 12 at the disaster of Carr's Rock; time from Port Jervis to Susquehanna four hours and twenty-five minutes; left Susquehanna five minutes to eleven P. M.; was seven minutes late; two or three minutes late at Deposit; was forty-one minutes late at Narrowsburg; we are allowed to run from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour on the road, including stops. At the time of the accident I was in the third car from the first sleeping-car; the train consisted of nine cars; the four rear cars ran down the bank; (coach No. 192;) the Nos. of the sleeping-cars were 14, 12 and 23; did not perceive the train's being off the track; my attention was called to a slight noise of the pulling of the bell-rope; got up and pulled the bell-rope from front and rear, and found all right; did not perceive my loss of the train; was then on the car next to the smoking car; knew by the motion of the train that all was right in front; went on through the rear cars, when I saw all was not right; got hold of the bell-rope and then went down the bank; from the track down to the creek I judge is about 75 to 100 feet; should think we were going 25 miles an hour at the time of the accident; the train was thrown from the track on account of a broken rail.

In reply to questions by jurors—I pulled the bell rope sufficient to give the alarm to the engineer; immediately after giving the alarm I went down the bank; in making up time in certain seasons of the year we are allowed to use our own judgment; I do not consider it dangerous to run twenty-five miles an hour around that place; I consider that my train was all right until we went down the bank; found there was one wheel off, to the best of my judgment, when the rail broke.

This embraces all the testimony taken in Port Jervis. The jury, after about one hour's deliberation, returned the following

VERDICT.

From the evidence before us we have arrived at the conclusion that the deceased, TOBIAS ELRICH, came to his death from injuries received by the cars of the Erie Railroad being thrown from the track at Carr's Rock, Penn., the accident being caused by a broken rail. The occurrence, in our opinion, might have been avoided had the train run at less speed, owing to the unsafe condition of the roads.

JAMES SHAY, ISAAC BROWN,
P. E. FARNUM, MOSES DUPUY,
JAMES A. BUCHANAN, JACOB BOGERT,
JACOB POBE, S. C. VAN DUYN.

Signed, R. M. J. VAIL, Coroner.
APRIL 16, 1868.

INQUEST AT MATAMORAS, PIKE COUNTY, PENN.

The first witness examined was THOS. DRISCOLL, a watchman on the Erie Railroad, whose beat extends from Carr's Rock to a point two miles west of it. He testifies that on the morning of the accident, twenty minutes before the train ran off the embankment, the rails were all right; that the train known as Train No. 12 was going at an unusually rapid rate of speed; that it was behind time several minutes, and he believed that if the engineer had not been behind time he would not have run off.

The next witness was Mr. HENRY GREEN, engineer of train 12. He swore positively, that at the time of the accident, his engine was not running more than twenty or twenty-five miles an hour. He received no signal by bell-rope or otherwise, but he got off as soon as he learned what was wrong, and helped to relieve the wounded. This inquest at Matamoras was little better than a farce, the inquisition being imperfect in every respect. The verdict has not yet been rendered.

INCIDENTS.

My impression that there were more than eight or nine persons in the last car, the burned one, which I wrote you in my last dispatch, is, I fear, likely to prove but too truthful. During this day many inquiries have been made here for passengers by the cars of whom no trace can be obtained. About an hour ago a young lady arrived here from New-York in search of her brother and a friend. Neither of these is among the wounded or recognized dead. It is but too probable that of the 200 passengers distributed over five cars more than ten or even twenty were in the last car. Some say that the car must have been well filled with sleepers, as the conductor had to find accommodation for two ladies in the first car whom he could not find sleeping-berths for.

Mr. RIDDLE, the General Superintendent of the line, has been here since the morning of the accident, as he left New-York for this place by the first train after the news reached him. All that a human man can do he has done in every direction where his help has been called for.

Mr. CONKLIN, the Dispatch Agent of the Delaware Division, has also been untiring in his labors, attentive to all inquiries, the nurse of the wounded, and in every way deserving of the highest commendation.

In a conversation with Mr. GORDON, the gentleman who has charge of 120 miles of the line—the Delaware division—and who makes requisitions for material, looks after all repairs, &c., he did not hesitate to say in reply to my inquiries that he *could not get the material he needed for his repairs*, corroborating what Mr. RIDDLE has said and repeated. "*We can't get the iron*," says Mr. GORDON, "*and the track is pretty bad in some places.*" It is confessed on all sides that the employes are efficient workmen, and the cry everywhere is that the Company will not give the men what they need to keep the road safe.

It would be about as harrowing as to tell the story of this massacre over again, to narrate the stories current of the robberies done by sacreligious hands upon the bodies of the dead and helpless wounded during the dark hours of that fearful night. Money in large sums has been taken, and gold watches from the pockets of the dead, and rings torn from the fingers of women. In one instance a file was used to release a diamond ring from the finger of a lady, who was at the time conscious enough only to be able afterward to tell the story. The people about here who were at the scene say they could not protect the sufferers from this sacrilege, and that they know the robberies were committed by the passengers who were saved by being in the forward cars. By whomsoever the outrages were committed, they are sufficiently numerous to ask for more space than you can spare me at this time to relate them.

The following is a corrected list of killed and wounded, as far as the names are ascertained:

KILLED.

Ephraim Hoyt and wife, Chenango Forks.
J. D. Hurd, Urbana, Ohio.
Mary E. Cobb, Honesdale.
Eneas Blossom, saloon-keeper, Susquehanna Depot.
One child of Mrs. Thidell, Ithaca.
H. Blonvin, (supposed,) Urbana, N. Y.
—— Elrich, Hornellsville, N. Y.
J. D. Hurd, Jr.
S. S. Dunham, Binghamton.
C. K. Loomis, Buffalo, General Freight Agent.
Elijah Knapp, Jamestown.
Thos. Purinton, No. 102 Broadway.
Mrs. Snow, Iowa.
Mrs. John Decker, Elmira.
Philip Richter.

WOUNDED.

Henry Hanlin, Danville, N. Y.; leg broken.
S. B. Fairman, Elmira.
G. M. Harris, Cochran, Ind.; badly.
Lewis Barker, Bath, N. Y.; head.
T. N. Houghton, Salem, Wis.; side and head—will die.
S. P. Snow, Brakstargh, Iowa; head and breast.
Tobias Aldridge, Harrison; head.
G. W. Barker, Ithaca, N. Y.; shoulder.
S. G. Lapham, Syracuse; back and head.
Mrs. C. R. Beardsley, No. 459 Hudson-st., N. Y.; arm, shoulder and head.
G. Hutman, Hudson City, N. J.; head.
C. V. Tiffany, Danville, N. Y.; badly.
A. L. Oliver, No. 70 West Fourteenth-street, New-York; legs broken.
J. R. Heanan, Louisville, Ky.; badly.
B. Key, Middletown, N. Y.; slightly.
J. Henderson, Rome, Ohio; breast, badly.
John Blaiser, (boy,) Cincinnati; face and limbs.
E. R. Newton, Corry, Penn.; back, side and breast.
A. W. Gokey, Addison, N. Y.; slightly.
A. S. Gillett, Mereen, Penn.
Mrs. A. S. Gillett, Mereen, Penn.
Mary Stewart, Mereen, Penn.; back and face, badly.
J. S. Renney, St. John, Mich.; head and back.
A Classin, New-York City; slightly.
Three children of S. P. Snow; hurt seriously.
C. R. Monceryeff, No. 453 Hudson-street, New-York; badly.
D. Lyon, Binghamton, N. Y.; head and internally.
J. B. Floyd, Chemung, N. Y.; burned and badly hurt.
A. L. Bigelow, (boy,) Attica, N. Y.; face and limbs.
Edmund Gunther, train porter; head and limbs.
George Terrance, Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y.; badly.
Miss Maggie and Emma Hoyt, father and mother both killed, Chenango Forks, N. Y.
D. B. Stevens, Cayuga, N. Y.; back and arms.
Mrs. H. Bailey, Lindenville, Ohio; slightly.
A. S. Summit, Hornellsville, N. Y.; badly.
Mrs. C. C. Reynolds; badly.
Daniel Rogers, Corning, N. Y.; head and limbs.
W. P. Decker, Waverley, N. Y.; head and limbs.
A. Palmer, Ripley, N. Y.; back and internally.
L. J. Fitzgerald, Cortlandt, N. Y.; head and shoulders.
A. F. Kingsley, Scotland, Conn.; back.
— Goodman, No. 64 Ellicott-street, Buffalo.
S. Sweet, Middletown, N. Y.; breast.
J. F. A. Jewett, No. 75 Leonard-street, New-York.
J. Decker, Elmira.
C. C. Donahue, Buffalo.
Austin Woodruff, Randolph, N. Y.
John Dubois, boy.
Mrs. Baker, insensible, aged about 30, baggage checked 606, New-York, on her way to Ithaca.
Addie Snow, child, slightly wounded.
C. M. Douglas, Division Superintendent, Delaware Division; badly bruised about head, shoulders and back.
Camden C. Dike, Brooklyn; slightly. Keys, &c., in possession of Mayor Broadhead of Port Jervis.
Child of Mrs. Gillet, Brooklyn; slightly.
John Osborn; slightly.
Mr. Gray, Freight Agent Michigan Southern Railroad; slightly.
E. B. Phillips, President Michigan Southern Railroad; slightly.
Mr. Fairman, of the Elmira *Advertiser*; slightly.
J. Henderson Lent, Ohio; back, badly.
W. Hoger, negro; head and limbs.
Mary Sterling, Wellsville, Allegheny County, N. Y.; will not recover.

ARTICLES FOUND.

The following is a correct list of the articles found at the depot:

A large green leather traveling-bag, containing, among other things, envelopes stamped "H. HAENLEIN, dealer in French and American dry goods, Dansville, N. Y."

A lady's satchel, containing a pair of new lady's shoes, and net and waterfall and bottle of morphine.

A satchel containing letters and inventory of DANIEL LYONS, Binghamton.

Basket containing cakes and large pocket knife.

A lady's handkerchief, marked M. Struett.

Russet valise, containing black and white check boy's jacket, a pair of men's woolen pants, new, and the Urbana *Union* of April 8.

One black bag, marked, E. Reynolds, containing light plaid vest and pants.

One black bag, containing a pair of gent's calf boots, roll of dress patterns cut in a German paper.

Small willow basket, containing a bottle of spirits of camphor and a bottle of cod liver oil.

One valise key with white tape tide to it.

A gent's sleeve cuff, with white cuff button, gold centre, a silver fruit knife.

Supreme Court papers of "M. C. Bigelow against Eastman," in possession of the President of the village.

Black bag with the letters N. Y. on bottom.

Pair of pants marked "C. C. Dyke," and two bunches of keys in pocket, in possession of George Broadhead, President of village.

A VICTIM OF THE ERIE DISASTER.—ANN HUNTER, who was taken to the City Hospital on Wednesday, another victim of the recent disaster on the Erie Railroad, is still at that institution. Two of her ribs are fractured, and she sustained other severe injuries, though not necessarily of a dangerous character. No other persons injured at the same time have been admitted to the hospital.

Iron Railroad Cars—The Erie Disaster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If no other material than wood could be used in the construction of railroad cars, the crimes of the railroad companies would be less; but they can be made of wrought iron tubes, with wrought-iron fastenings, and covered with sheet iron, so that they will be five or seven tons lighter than the wooden passenger and sleeping cars now in use; they will be much stronger, far more durable, and fire-proof. They will not break into splinters to serve as so many daggers to kill the defenceless occupants, and to a great extent they will be life-preserving, notwithstanding the breaking of wheels, axles, rails, and the leaving open switches. Cars built on this plan were described in the *American Artisan* last week. A few years ago the Legislature compelled railroad companies to take up their flat bar rails, because they killed a few passengers, and compelled them to lay down heavy rails. Why not compel them to build iron cars instead of wood, which have taken the lives of scores to one taken by the "snake-heads" of flat bars? L.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Dr. PARKER, of this City, gives a lecture under the direction of this Association this evening on "Hygiene, or the rules of Health," in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-st.

A Card.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1868.

Unheard-of prices for clothing. The goods damaged by

FIRE

on the 1st inst., at our store, Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-st., having all been removed, the balance of our stock, comprising our most choice and seasonable goods, has been arranged in lots, and marked in figures, and will be offered to the Manufacturers, Jobbers and Retailers for ten days, after which we shall sell at retail to the entire public until the 1st of May.

KIRTLAND, BABCOCK & BRONSON.

—*Advertisement.*

PHALON, TAR, CHAPPED SKIN, MOTH BLOTCHES and all diseases of the skin cured with one bottle PHALON'S "PAPHIAN LOTION, OR FLORAL BEAUTIFIER." Sold by all druggists. $1 25 per bottle.—*Advt.*

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG Co Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st

Starr & Marcus,
No. 22 John-st., up stairs,
continue to make a specialty of the
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
SOLID SILVERWARE,
embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by (U. S. MINT ASSAY) every piece bearing their trade-mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Not Black, Red or Green.

I was painted all over my body at Dr. Wolcott's office, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York, with a medicine called PAIN PAINT. It did not make me black, red, yellow, blue—not even green, but just left no color at all; but it gave me funny feelings. It did not hurt or smart a bit, but it gave me sort of lively feelings. I never shall forget that painting, although I have had about three quarts of Pain Paint since, and used it all up on my body. I tried the Paint for fits. I used to have horrible convulsions about every three weeks, requiring the united efforts of several persons to hold me, but I have not had a spasm since using Pain Paint, which is now nearly six months, and I consider myself entirely cured. I cannot speak too highly of Pain Paint, for my case was considered beyond the reach of all medical aid. I believe Pain Paint will cure almost every ailment, if used freely. I consider

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal cu ent prices, and keep on hand a full supp of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1868–3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	111¾	112	5-20 C., '67	107¾	107⅞
Coupon, 1881	112	112¼	10-40 Registered	101⅝	102
5-20 Regist'd '62	108⅜	104¾	10-40 Coupon	101⅜	102
5-20 Coupon, '62	110¾	111	Gold	138⅜	138½
5-20 Coupon, '64	109	109¼	June 7.30	106	106¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	109½	109¾	July 7.30	106	106¼
5-20 C. '65, Jan&July	107⅜	107½			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes. April 15, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 51 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 31 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

TENNESSEE BONDS AND COUPONS.

The Tennessee State Board of Finance having adopted an order to fund the $1,000,000 in Bonds falling due May, 1868, into "New" Tennessee 6s, thirty years to run, and said Board being desirous to complete the funding before the next meeting of the Legislature, we will give prompt attention to the funding of all such Bonds. Also the funding of past due Coupons, State Bonds, and Memphis City Coupons indorsed by the State, (these latter must be accompanied by the Bond to which they are or should be attached,) and the exchange of all mutilated, registered and printed 5 and 6 per cent. Bonds for "New" 6s. Nashville City Bonds and Coupons, and Nashville and Chatt. R. R. Bonds bought and sold. Nashville and all Tennessee collections promptly attended to. Com. for funding or exchanging $1 each Bond. Address New-York Correspondent People's Bank, I. B. KIRTLAND, HILL, TALMADGE & CO., Nashville, Tenn.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1868.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more 5-20 Coupons, due May 1, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

$10,000 REWARD.–STOLEN FROM THE Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) in Legal-tender Notes of $1,000 each, all of letter C, and dated March 10, 1862, and numbered as follows: 2,775, 3,119, 3,515, 3,907, 4,047, 4,567, 5,227, 5,363, 6,727, 7,255, 8,059, 8,591, 8,903, 10,015, 10,203, 10,219, 11,403, 12,019, 12,147, 13,619, 13,903, 14,235, 15,211, 16,543, 16,731, 16,847, 18,043, 19,131, 19,195, 23,135, 23,723, 25,969, 28,323, 28,415, 28,487, 30,223, 30,463, 31,879, 34,511, 37,839, 38,339, 38,747, 39,307, 39,343, 40,059, 40,619, 40,831, 41,851, 41,999, 45,551. The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief. Apply to M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 29 William-st., New-York, or CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier, Canal Bank, New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

BANK ROBBERY.

The Bills of the Citizens' Union Bank of Scituate, R. I., having been all redeemed by the Scituate National Bank, and a portion of them having been stolen, with other property, March 25, 1868, will not again be redeemed.

All persons are therefore cautioned against receiving the same.

ALBERT HUBBARD, Cashier.

SCITUATE, R. I., March 26, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April –, 1868.

ELECTION NOTICE.–NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, for the election of Trustees, and also for the election of three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 M. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, CAMDEN, N. J., March 30, 1868.

NOTICE.–THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in the City of Camden, in the West Jersey Railroad office, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. & A. R. R. & Tr. Co.

REDEMPTION OF CITY STOCK.–THE "Fire Indemnity Stock of the City of New-York," payable on or after the 10th day of May, 1868, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same, on Monday, the 11th of May, 1868, at the Comptroller's Office, City of New-York, upon the surrender of the certificates.

Interest on said stock will cease on that day.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Buildings, University-place, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, between the hours of 8 and 9½ o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place at 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, (deferred from March 18,) will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 o'clock. By order:

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. DUE 1887. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, JANUARY AND JULY, AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT ALL SECURITIES ISSUED FOR WATER PURPOSES IN LARGE CITIES HAVE PROVED TO BE THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

LITTLE MIAMI DIVIDEND SCRIP,

Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Bond Scrip, Wanted by

WM. C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY.–The Stock and Bondholders of above Company are requested to call at the office of Mr. WILLIAM A. GUEST, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.

STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1868.

ASSETS.

Loans on mortgage on real estate, worth more than double the amount loaned	$1,702,146 62
Loans on call with Government securities as collateral, 90 per cent. on par value	421,420 00
Invested in New-York State Bonds, and cities of this State	760,000 00
Brooklyn Revenue Bond	35,643 36
United States six per cent. Bonds	1,200,000 00
Banking-house	125,560 00
Deposit in Banks	220,868 55
Cash in vault	81,211 54
Total	$4,546,850 07
Amount due depositors	4,321,566 07
Surplus	$225,284 00

PRESENT ASSETS, $4,711,998 98.

JOHN McLEAN, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treas'r.

ALL DEPOSITS

Made on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal street. Open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED OF ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Interest payable in July or January.

Bank books in English, German and French.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits of $1 received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG,

Corner Broadway and 1st-st.

Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from April 1. Six per cent. allowed from $5 to $5,000, free of tax.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.–SIX PER CENT. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.

R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st. INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX. Deposits made before April 21 draw interest from April 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

A STOCK DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable May 1 at American Exchange National Bank, New-York. Fractions to be payable in cash at six per cent. The transfer books will be closed for ten days from this date.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this institution has been declared payable on and after the first day of May next, free of Government tax. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1. By order,

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of May.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or col e. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,

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TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE COLLEGES.–A gentleman wishes to form a copartnership with the principal of a well-established and prosperous female institution. The gentleman will invest $1,500 and will take charge of the department of modern languages, as he has had a long experience in that branch; unquestionable references given and required. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

"OLD BERKSHIRE."–A CONGREGAtional clergyman in one of the most beautiful villages of Berkshire, Mass., having a select school of twelve boys from this City, will receive three more, if application is made immediately. All needful information by calling on EDWARD F. BROWN, Esq., No. 7 Nassau-st., second floor.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE–A BOARDING-School for Boys.–Summer Term commences April 29. Address Prof. WM. G. PECK, Columbia College, N. Y., or GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.–A boarding-school for fifteen boys; location beautiful; terms moderate.

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T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 4. For circulars address the Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG ladies, in Fishkill, N. Y. Reopens MONDAY, April 27. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

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A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching the English branches and music, desires a position in a school, or as daily governess in a family, or would like copying to do; highest references given if required. Address, in person or by letter, Miss F. STOCKBRIDGE, No. 317 East 33d-st., or inquiries can be made after 1 o'clock of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED–BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG LADY of education, a situation to take the entire charge of one or two young children and sew, or as companion to an invalid lady, or of a lady going to Europe; can give the best of references. Apply for two days at No. 14 West 25th-st.

AN AMERICAN LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, Latin, Italian and music, desires a reengagement in a school or family; City or country; highest references. Address Miss Wila, Station G, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

EXTRA FINE HORSES.–THE FINEST pair of large carriage horses in the City is now offered for sale by a private gentleman about leaving the City; parties in want, and who have taste for fine horses, would do well to see them. Call at private stable, No. 97 West 17th-st., in Court, between 6th and 7th avs.

CARRIAGES–GREAT BARGAINS.–NOW ON hand several carriages on consignment, which must be sold; several second-hand at great bargains; all styles harness. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

MATS, BROOMS, MATTRESSES,

Constantly on hand at the New-York Institution for the Blind, 9th-av., between 33d and 34th sts. Mattresses made to order, or made over at short notice. All orders promptly executed. Work sent for and delivered free of charge to any part of the City.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.–FOR SALE, A VERY elegant full-size brown-stone house, near 5th-av., with or with furniture. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH-ST.–The two-story and basement and cellar brick houses and lots on south side of 117th-st., 256 feet west of 3d-av.; houses 17x40 feet; have marble mantels, contain nine rooms, and in good order; lot, each, 17x100 feet; water, gas, and all modern improvements. Possession May 1.

A NICE SMALL FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone high-stoop house for sale or rent, No. 132 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements and in good order; possession immediately; may be seen without permit from 11 to 3.

JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE.–FOR SALE, THE ELEgant brown-stone house, No. 528 5th-av., corner of 44th-st., 28.4x84; lot 125 feet; with stable on 44th-st.: both house and stable are equal if not superior to any heretofore built in this City. For permits inquire of JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 522 5th-av., from 8 to 11 A. M.

A–TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling-house, in complete order, all modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c.; ten rooms; 20x40x100; 118th-st., Harlem; three minutes from boat or cars; $7,500; terms easy. J. A. DELANOY, Bowery Insurance Company, No. 124 Bowery.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN–TWO FULL lots, corner of 105th-st. and 2d-av., and large double three-story house, 45x65 feet; can be made into two fine stores and to accommodate 20 or more families; it is suitable for large boarding-house, saloon, &c. For particulars apply to JAMES M. BOYD, No. 896 Broadway.

FOR SALE–THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house No. 88 Madison-av., northwest corner 29th-st., in complete order, about 25x70; possession June 1. Lease of ground 9 years, at $350; ground rent and 21 years renewal at 6 per cent. on valuation. Price $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE–TWO SUPERIOR-BUILT BROWN-stone houses on Park-av., between 36th and 37th sts., 25x65, lots 115 feet deep. Also, one smaller house between 37th and 38th sts. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 4 Pine-st.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE.–FOR SALE, A very fine four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house, in Rutherford-place, near Dr. Tyng's Church, 20 feet 6 inches wide. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown stone house; complete order; 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; ditto, between 6th and 7th avs., (bargains.) W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS SUPERIOR-BUILT brown-stone high-stoop 21.6 house, No. 225 49th-st., near Broadway; thorough order, very low; owner leaving City. Apply to owner on premises.

FOR SALE–ON 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a handsome brown-stone house, now being finished. Inquire of W. H. HUME, 127 Clinton-place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET–LARGE BROWN-stone dwelling, 10 rooms, all the modern improvements; lot 25x133; No. 74 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn. CHAS. H. SMITH, Room No. 11, No. 171 Broadway, New-York, or WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

At Englewood, N. J.,

Within a mile of depot, house, barn and 12 acres of land, or less, to suit purchasers, with running stream; house has 16 rooms, hot and cold water, in good order; grounds well stocked with fruit, &c.: terms easy.

Also, 24 acres, or less, opposite the above.

Also, a country place of 16 acres about one mile from Tenafly, N. J.; modern Gothic house, with 14 rooms, and conservatory, extensive outbuildings; laborer's cottage; three acres in lawn; land well stocked with fruit and shade trees.

Spring, quary and grove on the place.

Also, 22 acres near the same.

Apply to MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, No. 192 Broadway, New-York City.

PINE AND FARMING LANDS IN MICHIGAN.

10,000 acres choice farming land, from $2 to $20 per acre. 50,000 acres selected pine lands, from $3 to $25 per acre. Inquire of RALPH C. SMITH, Detroit, Michigan.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.–Distant from City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and by steamboat.

Four new built frame houses, with fifty to seventy lots each; delightfully located in select neighborhood, near to and overlooking the waters of Long Island Sound. Free from musketoes; perfectly healthy; and offered for sale on very easy terms.

Also two houses directly on the shore, and overlooking the Sound for miles.

Altogether one of the most delightful places on the Sound. All the houses within ten minutes of two depots, eight churches, and good schools.

Grocers and marketmen come to the premises daily.

The great improvements now being made on the New-Haven Railway, securing at an early day the best road and cars in the United States, avoiding all ferries, makes this property worthy of especial attention. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE NEAR TARRYTOWN–A DEsirable country seat with the furniture, horses, carriages and everything complete and in perfect order; house double, two-story and attic, with a wing; all the modern improvements; large carriage-house and stable; about four acres in garden and lawn; abundance of fruit of all kinds; large shade and ornamental trees; neighborhood first-class; near cars and steamboats; will be sold at a bargain; terms easy; immediate possession given. For price, terms and permits apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE–IN STAMFORD, CONN., ABOUT 5 to 7 minutes' walk from the depot, on one of the best streets of the town, house and lot; the lot is 50 feet by 350, good garden and fruit; house 25 feet by 50 feet, containing good rooms, good cellar, garret, &c.; gas through the house; the sidewalks are flagged, and gas lamps from depot to house; near five churches and good schools; price $8,000; $5,000 can remain. Apply to JOHN G. PHYFE, No. 75 Dey-st., New-York, or Mr. ST. JOHN, adjoining the premises, Broad-st., nearly opposite Summer-st., Stamford.

AT SING SING–A HANDSOME MARBLE mansion, only five minutes' walk to the depot; house and outbuildings in most thorough repair; about six acres of ground, beautifully laid out in lawn and garden; also a fine grove; extensive views of the Hudson from every floor; spacious piazzas, front and rear; newly fenced, and all in complete order.

Will sell or exchange for City property. Photographs at our office. S. DINGEE & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET–FURNISHED, AT New-Rochelle, one hour's ride from this City, finely located on high ground near the depot, an elegant stone residence, containing 12 rooms, and all the modern improvements; stable, carriage-house, gardeners-house, &c.; 8 acres, laid out in lawns, garden, &c.; beautifully fruited and shaded; rent $2,000 per annum, or for sale at $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE–COTTAGE WITH HALF ACRE land on line of Staten Island Railroad: near church and schools, and but short distance from sea shore; desirable location, one hour from City; parlor, dining-room and kitchen on first floor; 5 bedrooms and open attic with large cellar; price $4,000, half or two-thirds on mortgage; immediate possession; permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TARRYTOWN.–$8,250.–FOR SALE–A double house, two story and attic, 40x30 ft., fourteen rooms, filled in with brick, gas, range, &c.; fine views, pleasant street; lot 90x100; now rents for $1,000 per annum; possession 1st May. The cheapest place in the village. Apply to J. W. OLIVER, corner Ann and Nassau sts.

AT MOUNT VERNON–A HOUSE REPLETE with conveniences, ten rooms, plenty of closets and pantries, good cellar, &c.; grounds, ½ acre, running through from 2d to 3d avs.; small barn; place adorned with shade trees and flowering shrubs; all small fruits in profusion. Apply to WM. HOWE, No. 46 Leonard-st., or on the premises at Mount Vernon.

TO SELL OR LET–A LARGE AND COMmodious furnished house and three acres of land, with grapery, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c., situate on York-av., in the City of Paterson. Also carriage and horses and a cow for sale.

PATERSON, April 16, 1868. M. S. CARRICK.

FOR SALE–AT SPUYTEN DUYVEL, ON THE Hudson, a first-rate house, newly furnished, in complete order and repair, with all the modern conveniences; stable, carriage-house and fences entirely new; terms will be made liberal. Apply to

P. O. STRANG, No. 37 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.–VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT GARRISONS–OPPOSITE WEST POINT–For sale, a beautifully situated house and five acres of land, three-fourths of a mile from the depot. Inquire of CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 777 Broadway, or of G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, at Garrisons.

GREENWICH, CONN.–FOR SALE, TWENty-two acres of fine land in and near this village, suitable for building lots. Apply to H. W. R. HOYT, Esq., Greenwich, or to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., and S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET–IN GROVE-ST., East Orange, a small cottage, with nearly an acre of ground, with plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to P. H. LEONARD, Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE–A NEW GOTHIC COTTAGE, A short distance from Tappan Station, on line of Northern Railroad, ¼ acre ground; price, $3,500. Apply to CONCKLIN & MARKS, No. 155 West-st.

FOR SALE–SIX ACRES, WITH FINE IMprovements, plenty of fruit, &c., in Elizabeth, N. J.; also, farms in Maryland and Virginia. Apply to WM. H. NEWTON, No. 23 Lexington-st., Baltimore, Md.

A COTTAGE AT LAKE GEORGE FOR SALE–finely situated, with garden, outbuildings, improved grounds and farm of 50 acres; 1½ miles from hotels and village. Apply at No. 78 Madison-av.

FARM FOR SALE–ELEVEN ACRES, HOUSE and well of the best of water in the yard. For particulars inquire at No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 21; price $1,350. Mr. SANDERS.

FOR SALE–A RESIDENCE AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.; on Fort Hill; price $6,500. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER.–PROPERTY ON HARlem River, Central-av. and Southern Boulevard. Inquire of CHARLES W. BATHGATE, Fordham.

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THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds. MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c. Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., Warehouse, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.–THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 138 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS.–A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 82 1st-av., near 3d-st. Call before buying elsewhere.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS–Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 503 6th-av., bet. 30th and 31st sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

No. 21 Clinton-place, 4-story h. s., near Broadway.
No. 14 St. Mark's-place, 3-story, &c., h. s.
No. 19 St. Mark's-place, 3-story, &c., h. s.
No. 149 East 27th-st., 3-story, &c., h. s.
No. 8 East 22d-st., 3-story, &c., h. s.
No. 52 Crosby-st., 2-story and attic h. s.
No. 10 4th-st., near Broadway, 2-story, &c.
2d floor, No. 49 John-st.
2d and 3d floors, Nos. 869 Broadway.
Cottage, garden, &c., East Chester.
Floors Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st.
Offices Nos. 5 and 7 William-st.

Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO RENT–COTTAGES, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN RIDGEFIELD, CONN.–This village possesses great advantages for persons requiring a dry and healthy atmosphere; situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, it is free from fevers of every description. The country being very undulating, the drives are peculiarly attractive. Many families who are obliged to go far into Massachusetts and New-Hampshire would do well to examine this locality so contiguous to New-York for the same advantages. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEATS TO LET OR FOR SALE, beautifully situated at North Bellville, near Boiling Spring and Rutherford Park, N. J.–An Italian villa, partly furnished, containing 18 rooms, 40 acres, with necessary outbuildings, sloping lawn and water-front; rent $1,800. Also, a beautiful place of ten acres, with cottage, 12 rooms, fruit, shrubbery and fine old forest-trees, private water-front, with good bathing, boating and fishing; communication with Wall-st. within an hour; rent $900. Apply at the St. Denis Hotel, Room No. 44, between 9 and 11 A.M., or 7 and 9 P.M.

TO LET AT FORDHAM–THE RESIDENCE of the late H. W. T. Mali; the grounds are extensive and handsomely laid out; the house is large and commodious, and is fully furnished, and is situated directly on the Heights, commanding beautiful views of the Harlem and North Rivers; large stable, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c.; a garden with every variety of fruit; four miles north of Central Park, one mile from railroad depot, and half a mile from steam-boat-landing. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.–TO LET, FOR one or three years, a newly-furnished dwelling-house, with about four acres of land; location high; size of house, 50x50; gas in every room, water, dumb-waiter, &c.; icehouse filled; good garden spot, plenty of shade trees, apples and grapes; large barn and carriage-house; stable accommodations for five or more horses; half a mile from depot, sixteen trains daily. For further particulars apply to GEO. W. FORSYTH, Esq., at Morristown, or at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

TO RENT–FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR TWO years, a large stone cottage, with 17 acres of land, pleasantly located on Fordham Heights, near Jerome Park; house well furnished, and contains furnace, range and water; location healthy and easy of access by railroad or steamboat; there is a good carriage-house and all necessary outbuildings on premises; a pleasant and desirable Summer or Winter residence. For rent, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT–AT CARTHAGE LANDING, ON the Hudson, four miles north of Fishkill, a pleasant cottage, containing six rooms, with fine river view, near the depot, a large yard and a variety of small fruit. Rent, for one year, furnished, $400; for five months, $250; unfurnished, for one year, $200. Apply to A. H. HOWE, No. 70 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or of C. F. HUNT, on the premises.

TO LET–A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET–NEAR MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY, a cottage containing seven rooms and kitchen; stable room for three horses and carriage; garden and small fruit, consisting of four kinds of grapes, currants, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, apples, &c.; rent, $600. Inquire of JOHN R. SUTTON, No. 75 Avenue D, New-York City, or THEODORE AYRES, Real Estate Agent, Morristown, N. J.

TO LET–FURNISHED–A LARGE AND COMmodious residence at Throg's Neck, on the water, 12 miles from the City, and near steamboat landing, with spacious outbuildings, icehouse, bath-house, garden made up, and plenty of fruit. Apply to CHARLTON FERRIS, on the premises, or WM. F. WARING, Security Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED–A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house and stable, and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season; rent $200 per month. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO RENT IN RIDGEFIELD, CONN.–A large double house, with ten sleeping apartments, suitable for a ladies' seminary. The village possesses peculiar advantages, being retired, and yet easily accessible. The location is particularly desirable on account of its freedom from fevers of every description. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM TO LET–FOR THE SUMMER OR TILL November next; possession immediately; the farm of 100 acres, four miles from Summit, N. J., an hour's ride on Morris and Essex Railroad; numerous buildings, good house and abundance of fruit; room for a large family and exceedingly healthy; daily mail stage from Summit depot passes by the farm.

PRESCOTT & SON, No. 75 Chambers-st.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT STAMFORD, Conn., to rent or for sale.–House handsomely furnished; four acres of land; one mile from depot; situation high and healthy; extensive views, fine drives, abundance of fruit; outbuildings complete; stalls for five horses; rent $2,400; price $26,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET–IN NEW HOUSE CORNER OF 112TH-st. and 3d-av., floors of six rooms; croton, gas, stationary wash-tubs, &c.; rent $22 to $28; also, floors in houses on 3d-av., between 116th and 117th sts.; rent $14 to $16. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, 36th-st., corner of 1st-av.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET–FINE OPportunity, at Upper Nyack, opposite Tarrytown, on the Hudson, commanding a 25 mile view of the river; stable room for several horses, &c.; abundance of fruit, &c.; connection with New-York every hour. For full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.–TO RENT ON LEXINGTON-AV. three three-story high-stoop brown-stone; Mansard roof; all the improvements; in good order; $2,000 each. Also house in Prince-st., $1,200. Also cottage in Harlem, $800. ABNER L. ELY, No. 637 4th-av., or No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET–AT MANHATTANVILLE, WITHIN one minute's walk of 8th-av. cars, the upper part of a house; house has fine grounds; stable and vegetable garden if desired; rent reasonable to a responsible tenant. For terms, &c., address A. B. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TO LET–FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWTOWN, Long Island, suitable for a large family; very conveniently situated, and within easy access of New-York by two lines railroad; large garden, &c. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 362 West 19th-st.; to a small American family of adults; five rooms, two parlors, back basement, with two large bedrooms; genteel neighborhood; modern improvements; other part occupied by owner; rent $750.

TO LET–FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, for six months or one year, a desirable country house and one acre of ground, beautifully located in the village of White Plains, on Harlem Railroad. Apply on premises, to Mrs. RUTH H. PRIME.

TO LET–PARLOR FLOOR, WITH EXTENsion, unfurnished, with more room if required. No. 20 East 14th-st.; possession immediately. Also, brick stable on 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, to let.

TO RENT–A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house, 20x50, in South Brooklyn, near Henry-st.; convenient to Court-st. cars; eight minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry; terms low to a good tenant. Address V., Box No. 270 New-York Post-office.

TO LET–AT FLUSHING–FURNISHED COTtage and garden; ten rooms; beautifully shaded; ten minutes' walk, on flagging, from depot; rent, $600. Inquire (near cottage) of WM. SMART, Flushing, or P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

TO LET–THE LARGE HOUSE NO. 814 GREENwich-st., corner Jane, will be let to two families for a boarding-house, or altered for a store; rent $1,650 per annum. WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., second floor.

TO LET–AT ELIZABETH, N. J., FOR ONE or more years, a fine commodious house partially furnished, with six acres of garden and lawn and fruits of all kinds; fine stable, &c.; rent, $1,500; possession immediately. Apply to G. P. SMITH, No. 40 Wall-st.

TO LET–THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE TWO-story and attic house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor and one attic room if required, with privilege of washing in basement.

STAMFORD.–TO LET–A LARGE ELEGANT house, furnished, for Summer or year; unequaled situation; beautiful and extensive grounds.

MALLORY, BLACKWELL & CO., 55 Liberty-st.

TO LET–A PLEASANT HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, in Westchester County, one hour's ride by Harlem and New-Haven Railroads. For particulars apply to R. M. MASTERTON, No. 174 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.–TO LET, FURNISHED, IN A desirable location, near depot; the house has gas, baths, furnace, &c., with a large carriage-house. Apply at No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York.

TO LET–A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH or without land; one mile from Poughkeepsie; commodious outbuildings; fine fruit; possession immediately. Inquire of CORNELIUS DuBOIS, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET–FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, very pleasantly situated, (overlooking the grounds of St. Mark's Church,) No. 234 East 12th-st. Apply to JAMES WILLCOX, No. 518 Broadway.

FORT HAMILTON MANSION TO RENT–An elegant residence situated on the river bank at the Narrows, near steamboat landing. Photographic picture at H. & J. HOPKINS', No. 140 Reade-st.

TO LET–THE FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE English-basement house No. 140 East 14th-st.; all modern improvements. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET–BROWN-STONE HOUSE, ALL MODern improvements; rent, $2,000; 17 rooms; also, three-story brick, $1,200, in West 11th-st.; 12 rooms; locations good. Inquire of owner, No. 332 West 31st-st.

TO LET–FURNISHED HOUSE, FINEST LOCAtion, perfect order, silver, &c., complete; five-story brown-stone English basement. Inquire at No. 45 West 31st-st., near 5th-av.

TO LET–PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, No. 278 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church; desirable for physician or dentist; conveniences for housekeeping if desired.

TO LET–AT TARRYTOWN, SEVERAL FURnished and unfurnished houses for the Summer months or the year. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET–AT HARLEM, ON 5TH-AV. AND 132d-st., a comfortable house, with water and gas and a large garden; steamboat and cars within a few minutes' walk. For terms apply at No. 285 5th-av.

A HOUSE TO LET–NO. 325 EAST 41ST-ST., near 2d-av.; stone front; all improvements; three stories, high basement; in good order. Apply this day to owner on premises from 12 to 2 o'clock. Rent $1,400.

TO LET–A DESIRABLE HOUSE, PARTIALLY furnished, for the Summer months or for a year, at Fairfield, Conn., near the depot. For particulars, apply to JONATHAN STURGES, No. 125 Front-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE–THREE-STORY high-stoop stone-front house; modern improvements; rent $1,000 to $1,300. Apply at 344 East 62d-st.

TO LET–TO THREE PERSONS, SECOND floor No. 185 Allen-st.; rent $32 per month; references.

TO LET–FOURTH FLOOR OF NO. 280 EAST 10th-st.; none but families without children need apply; references required.

TO LET–THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 28 Bond-st.; rent $3,500. Apply to A. W. LOWERRE, No. 96 Warren-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET–IN JERSEY CITY, FRONT BASEment and two front rooms up stairs, in neat cottage house, No. 369 South 4th-st., suitable for housekeeping for man and wife; rent $15. Apply on premises.

TO LET–UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET–IN THE ELEGANT NEW FIRE-PROOF MARBLE BUILDING NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., OFFICES ON THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS, BROKERS OR LAWYERS, AT LOW RENTS. APPLY TO THE JANITOR, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.

TO LET–NO. 423 BROOME-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, ENTRANCE TO PIANO FACTORY IN REAR FROM CROSBY-ST.; WILL LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS OR MORE. INQUIRE OF S. F. COWDREY, NO. 67 WALL-ST., OR A. S. CAMPBELL, FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, NEW-YORK.

FACTORY TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER. The property known as Dupont's Cartridge Factory, situated at Greenville, on Newark Bay, about 4 miles from Jersey City, consisting of several buildings, with two dwelling houses and about 3 acres of land; suitable for any light manufacturing business; heated with steam. Apply to F. L. KNEELAND, No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl.

NO. 194 FULTON-ST.–TO LET–FIRST loft, 25x80, half of second loft, 25x40, basement and sub-basement, 25x80 each, together or separately, with or without steam power; first-rate business location, and newly painted, &c. Apply to the New-York Economical Printing Company, No. 92 Nassau-st.

PARTIES SELLING TO THE DRY OR fancy goods jobbers, desiring to hire part of a first or a second or third loft, between Murray and Chambers sts., can do so at a cheap rate by addressing Box No. 3,514 Post-office.

TO LET–THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th-av.; also two lofts for storage of furniture. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO RENT–THREE ROOMS, VERY LIGHT and desirable for manufacturing purposes. No. 40 West 18th-st.

TO LET–STORE UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOtel, part of No. 519 Broadway. Inquire on the premises of R. WARNOCK.

TO RENT–THE CHURCH CORNER OF Grand and Crosby sts. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE–A LARGE HALL, 75 x116 feet, over Upper Washington Market, corner of Washington and Bank sts. Apply to Stand No. 2.

DESK-ROOM TO LET–IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A handsomely-furnished first or second floor, with or without private table; also, two rooms for gentlemen with board; house modern and pleasantly situated, near Broadway and 5th-av., within a block of Coleman House; highest references given and required. Address M., Station E, 8th-av.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with private table or without board, in the neighborhood of the Clarendon Hotel; none but first-class families need apply; to such the rent will be moderate. Apply at SYPHER & CO.'S, successors to D. Marley, No. 557 Broadway.

A WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM second floor, with first-class board for gentleman and wife for $25 per week; also, two well-furnished rooms, parlor floor; children not objectionable; no moving. Call at No. 238 West 25th-st.; best of references given and required.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A FEW young gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board in Jersey City, seven minutes' walk from Cortlandt-st. Ferry. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. E. E., Jersey City Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WILL FIND A PLEASANT room, with or without board, five minutes' walk from Union-square, (east side,) in a French family. References exchanged. Address A. B. C., Box No. 4,956 Post-office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with private table or without board; none but first-class families need apply; to such the rent will be moderate. Apply at LYPHER & CO.'S, No. 557 Bowery.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN MODERN BROWN-stone house, to gentlemen, or to a family for housekeeping; desirable location; no moving at May. Apply at No. 319 West 28th-st.

BOARD AND WASHING AT $3 25 PER week for females only, can be had in the spacious home, 45 Elizabeth street, one door above Canal.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Supt.

TO LET–FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms without board; house has all the modern improvements; good reference required. Apply for three days at No. 1,168 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST.–FURNISHED apartments, on second floor, to let to a gentleman, without board, by the year; consisting of parlor, sleeping-room, dressing-room, bath, &c.

NO. 106 EAST 23D-ST.–FOR RENT, WITH private table, a parlor floor, consisting of three rooms. Also, second floor, after the 20th of April, consisting of five rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 313 2D-AV.–A PRIVATE FAMILY REsiding on 2d-av., one block above Stuyvesant Park, have rooms for four or five persons to rent, with board. Reference exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.–Elegantly-furnished second and third floors to let, with private table, if desired; possession immediately. Apply Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

163 EAST 17TH-ST.–A BEAUTIFUL LOcation on Stuyvesant-square, elegant house, desirable rooms, first-class board, moderate prices, and no removal in May.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT board, on second, third and fourth floors; reference given and required. Apply to No. 1,168 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

$8 PER WEEK EACH FOR A PARTY of four, for good board, with two well-furnished rooms, at No. 228 West 25th-st.; no moving; references given and required.

A SECOND FLOOR–FOUR ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, all well lighted, to let, without board. First-class restaurant within half a block. No. 54 East 23d-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASant rooms with board in a private family at No. 96 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.; house and location first class.

AT NO. 34 WEST 21ST-ST.–THREE NICEly furnished rooms, with first-class board in a private family. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, No. 34 West 29th-st.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS TO LET, with board. No. 315 West 14th-st., second and fourth stories.

BOARD WITH HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen. No. 73 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 134 WEST 4TH-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON-SQUARE.–Pleasant rooms to let, with board.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, in a small family. Apply at 46 West 21st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED–FOR SIX months, from May 1; within hour and half of Wall-st.; farm-house with no other boarders preferred; family, three adults, two infants (2 or 3 months) and nurse; require three rooms. Address, stating terms, &c., T. H. E., Post-office Box, No. 2,900, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A young man and wife in a pleasant location near the City; on water and in private family preferred. Address S. M. D., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, stating terms and full particulars.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED–IN A SMALL FAMILY, A FIRST-class cook, who will do part of the washing and ironing; she must be tidy, capable and good tempered, and have good City references; none need apply but those whose characters will bear the strictest investigation. Call between 10 and 12 this day (Friday) at No. 32 East 38th-st.

LAD WANTED.–A LAD OF 15 OR 16 YEARS of age is wanted in the office of a wholesale hardware house; he must reside with his parents, write a good hand, and be ready and accurate at figures. Address B. K. & CO., Box No. 124 *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant, stating age and references. None other will be noticed.

WANTED–A YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) AS gardener; must thoroughly understand greenhouse flowers, vegetables, fruits, care of horse and cow; none others need apply; liberal wages to the right kind of a man. Apply at Merchants' Insurance Co., No. 149 Broadway.

WANTED–A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress in a small family (three) in Connecticut; must be neat and tidy, have good references, know how to sew, and be willing to make herself useful. Call on Mr. BURLOCK, No. 87 Chambers-st.

WANTED–A YOUNG WOMAN, PROTESTANT preferred, as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; best recommendations required. Apply at No. 157 West 23d-st.

WANTED–A GOOD PLAIN COOK, TO ASsist in washing and ironing, who can be well recommended; none but Protestants need apply. Call for two days at 38 East 22d-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED–A PROTESTANT NURSE; TO ONE with good City references an excellent situation is offered. The lady can be seen at Mrs. SANDER'S office, No. 45 3d-av., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED–AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPer; please state terms, and if married; with or without board; reference and terms. Address Box No. 3,447 Post-office.

WANTED–A PROTESTANT NURSE; TO ONE with good City references an excellent situation is offered. The lady can be seen at Mrs. LANDER'S office, No. 45 3d-av., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

COOK WANTED.–A PROTESTANT WOMAN who is a good cook with City references can call at No. 112 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., between 8 and 4 o'clock.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.–STENCIL TOOL samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

BOY WANTED–ONE WHO CAN COME WELL recommended for integrity. Apply Box No. 1,888 Post-office.

WANTED – FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS and operators on Wheeler & Wilson machine, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A WOMAN who is a good cook and thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City references given. Also by her niece as seamstress; has served her time at dress-making; would like to go together; no objection to live in New-York or go to any part of the country for the Summer months with a respectable family. Call or address for two days at Mme. MORROW'S dress-making establishment, No. 261 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant as seamstress; understands dress-making; no objections to assist in light chamberwork; can be highly recommended by her last employer, where she has lived nearly four years; would like to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 71 2d-av., between 4th and 5th sts.

WANTED–A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN a situation for a respectable protestant woman, who desires to go to Ireland with a family who would take her the voyage for her services; she is a competent nurse for a baby or growing children; is not seasick. Apply at No. 59 5th-av.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A woman who is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or to bring it up by hand; has the best of City references as to capability and character. Call at No. 405 East 20th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED–BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress; no objection to assist in the chamberwork; or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best of City reference from her present employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at 241 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 216 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. Also, by a young girl, as chambermaid; would do the work of a small private family between them; prefers living together; two years' City reference. Call at No. 106 West 18th-st.

WANTED–SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, one as chambermaid and laundress and the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 617 3d-av., between 42d and 43d sts., in the bakery.

WANTED–BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as nurse and to do plain sewing, having nine years' experience; can take entire charge of a baby; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 Patchen-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs.

WANTED–BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class waitress; is an excellent chambermaid and good sewer; has the best of reference as to character and capability; fully understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 251 3d-av., corner of 21st-st., in the store.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference; no objections to the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 215 East 22d-st., second floor.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands the business thoroughly; soups, meats, pastry, all kinds of desserts; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as housekeeper or seamstress; would have no objection to take charge of an invalid; good references given; no objecton to the country. Apply for two days at No. 77 West 44th-st.

WANTED–BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; would wait upon a lady or attend to growing children; understands hairdressing and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 342 East 21st-st.

WANTED–BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 780 Washington-st., corner of Jane-st.; can be seen for two days in the fancy store.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer in a small private family; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 154 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED–BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business; would assist in washing, or attend to butter-making; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 318 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as plain cook, and assist with washing and ironing, in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 216 West 36th-st., for two days, third floor, back room.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is willing and obliging, and has good reference. Inquire at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., top floor, room No. 17.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing, or would take care of children or wait on a lady; good reference. Call for two days at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED.–A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for two respectable girls; one as Protestant cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, with the best of City reference. Can be seen from 9 to 3 on Thursday, at No. 32 West 14th-st.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as a good plain cook in a private family; has got a six years' reference from her last place; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 490 6th-av., room No. 16.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid; would have no objection to take care of children; would like to go in the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 26th-st.

WANTED–BY A VERY REFINED GERMAN girl, who never lived away from home, a situation either as parlormaid, seamstress, or for light chamberwork. Only first-class families need apply at her own home, No. 374 2d-av., second floor, back.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS COOK.–A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook wants a situation; understands all the branches–soups, side-dishes, games, and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A GOOD SEAMstress, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 217 East 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED–BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations; one as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies; the other as nurse and do plain sewing; will go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 247 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing. No. 239 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED–A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, to take care of children and to assist in the chamberwork, or to do waiting; good reference. Call at No. 319 East 21st-st.

WANTED.–A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. She can be seen at No. 13 East 22d-st., between the hours of 8 and 12.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse, or willing to do light chamberwork; is neat and kind to children; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 East 41st-st.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS NURSE, TO travel to Europe or California; has experience; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 41st-st.

WANTED–BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or fine washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 305 East 24th-st.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, to do chamberwork or waiting; has good City reference. Call at No. 357 West 16th-st., up two flights of stairs, front.

WANTED–BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands the business in all its branches; has got long City reference. Apply to No. 106 East 40th-st.

WANTED–BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITuation as competent waitress or would take care of a child and do plain sewing; has two years' reference from her last employer. Call for two days at 752 6th-av.

WANTED–BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; is also a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 224 7th-av.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS and chambermaid, or as infant's nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 20th-st.

WANTED–BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or would take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 West 16th-st.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; no objection to traveling; references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 417 East 17th-st., third story, back.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 327 East 11th-st., first floor.

WANTED–BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress; best of City references. Call at J. MORRIS', corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, or would go with a family to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 250 West 16th-st.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 11 East 39th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; best City reference if required. No. 272 1st-av., Room No. 5.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as cook alone. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED–BY A WELCH PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; good City reference. Call at No. 429 West 28th-st., rear.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress in a private family; best City reference given. Call at No. 212 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st., rear building; can inquire at the store. Good City reference.

WANTED–BY A PROTESTANT, WHO HAS A preference for the country, a situation as waitress or chambermaid; the best of City reference will be given, and can be seen for two days at 335 East 15th-st.

WANTED–BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the care of children; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 340 West 41st-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; is a good baker; will go to the country; best of reference. Apply at No. [illegible] Bowery, second floor.

WANTED–IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and fine washer or waitress; can do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED–BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress in a small private family; has the best City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 East 21st-st.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 543 6th-av.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a boarding-house or a hotel; good references. Call for two days at No. 149 East 4th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Apply at No. 212 West 19th-st.

WANTED–A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or as general servant, by a well-recommended girl. Apply at 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; the best of City references. No. 122 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN FOR AN intelligent American widow a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, school, public institution or private family; is also a good seamstress, and would not object to going to Europe; good references given. Address Mrs. COLLINS, at her present employers, No. 10 East 13th-st.

MALES.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a first private gentleman's family; has lived in some of the first noblemen's and gentlemen's families in both England and Ireland; is a professed trainer of young horses, and is well established as a celebrated horse clipper both in Brooklyn and New-York; the best City and country reference. Address J. C., at Mr. R. R. Story's, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or J. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, the remainder of the week.

WANTED–BY A MARRIED MAN AND WIFE, without children, situations: the man as good vegetable and fruit gardener, understanding the care and treatment of horses and cows; his wife as first-rate cook or laundress, or would do general housework in a small family; good references if required. Address T. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to work in a garden or on a farm; has good experience in the care of horses; can be seen for two days at the rear of No. 8 Washington-place; stable entrance in Mercer-st. Address T. H. POWERS, No. 8 Washington-place.

WANTED–A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business in keeping a gentleman's place in order; would take care of horse and cow if required; the best of City reference as to character, capability and sobriety. Address GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED–BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man, a situation as groom and coachman; understands it thoroughly; good careful City driver; temperate, willing and obliging; best City reference as to the above. Address J. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a respectable young man, (German,) who has a thorough knowledge of vegetables and fruits; has had charge of a gentleman's place on the Hudson for three years; best of references given. Address T. M. D., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED–BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; is thoroughly competent in every branch of his business; is a very successful grape-grower under glass and out of doors; also plants, flowers and vegetables; married, no family; good references. Address M. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED–BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; no objection to going in the country, and to assist in the garden; willing to make himself generally useful; has first-class reference from his last employer. Address T. F., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single Englishman; understands the management of horses thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful; the best of references from last place. Apply or address J. S. C., No. 155 Broadway, Room No. 7.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as plain vegetable gardener, or to work on farm; understands the care of horses, and is a good milker; is willing to make himself generally useful; reference from his last employer. Address FARMER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED–BY A PROTESTANT VEGETABLE gardener, a situation; understands the care of cattle, poultry, &c.; is a good groom, having been accustomed to fast horses; is a good and careful driver; can milk; good reference; wages $25 per month. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober, steady, single young man; is a good groom and careful driver; would take charge of a small vegetable garden and be obliging; good reference from last place; country preferred. Address for two days D. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED–A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man; thirteen years' references; first-class place preferred; greenhouses, grapery, fruits, flowers and vegetables. Call on or address GARDENER, at Bennett & Davidson's seed-store, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED–BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCHMAN, a situation as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; first-class references from first-class families; City or country. Address for two days, D. R., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a first-class family; none others need apply; has been trained in some of the best establishments in Scotland; also has the best of City references. Apply at private stable, No. 15 East 38th-st.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man; no incumbrance; is a good vegetable gardener, or coachman; can lay out grounds, grade, mow, milk or farm; good references. Address J. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. M. L., Box No. 261 *Times* Office.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as groom in a private family; no objection to the country; it will be found willing and obliging; has first-class reference from his last employer. Address M. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED–BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN OF good education, a situation as porter, entry clerk or any kind of store-work; has excellent recommendations. Address J. D. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED–BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 2 East 28th-st.

WANTED–BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman, and willing to take care of a small garden; has good reference. Address for two days J. M. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED–BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands his business; can give good reference from his last place; would assist in a garden. Address B. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED–BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH butler, a situation in a private family; no objections to the country; best of references given; wages no object. Call or address W. E. S., No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED–A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; was in his last place twelve months; good reference. Address J. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED–BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; thoroughly understands the business in its various branches; has got good reference. Address C. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED–A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; best reference. Can be seen, or address R., at No. 42 West 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED–BY AN EXPERIENCED BUTLER, a situation in a private family; no objections to the country; best of references given. Call or address S. W. E., No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED–BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or assist in gardening. Address J. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

TO BOSS MARBLE CUTTERS.–WANTED–Employment by a young man, a stone-cutter, lately arrived from the old country, having served seven years' apprenticeship; would be willing to receive instructions; wages no object. Apply to WM. RYDER, No. 131 Mulberry-st., fourth floor.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALANCED and closed by an experienced book-keeper; advantageous arrangements made with those not requiring the full services of an accountant; best City reference. Address S. F. K., Box No. 2,368 Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.–AUGUST HAYDTER against RUDOLPH HAYDTER.–Summons.–For relief.–(Com. not ser.)–To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, March 10, 1868, in the City Hall, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 11 Greenwich-av., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.–Dated March 10, 1868. W. C. CARPENTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED FOR HOUSEKEEPING–ON moderate terms, by an American family, in some genteel and accessible part of Brooklyn, a floor of about four rooms, with conveniences. Preferred where a thorough and comprehensive instruction in French and music would be accepted in part payment of rent. Address W. H., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING TOWN for Europe or the country, for the Summer, and wishing their house well taken care of by a responsible party, who can give the best reference, may address E. D. B., office of Special Commissioner of the Revenue, Custom-house, New-York.

HOUSE WANTED–A FOUR-STORY LARGE-sized house, in a good neighborhood, between 4th and 6th avs., by a family without children; furnished or partially furnished; rent $400 per month, for three or more years. Address G. G., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED–IMMEDIATELY, A HOUSE, FURnished, between 14th and 23d sts. and Irving-place and 6th-av. Address, stating full particulars, M. S., Box No. 1,360 Post-office.

WANTED–A HOUSE, BY AN AMERICAN family of good position; would take adult parties who would pay one-half expense of $5,000 per annum. Refers to O. HOLDEN, No. 12 Bible House.

WANTED–BY A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, four unfurnished rooms, (three bedrooms and parlor,) without board, in the upper part of the City. Address Post-office Box No. 1,974.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA.
COLORADO, NEBRASKA.
With other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA.......WEDNESDAY, April 29
COLORADO.......WEDNESDAY, May 13
NEBRASKA.......WEDNESDAY, May 20
MANHATTAN.......WEDNESDAY, May 27
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.......SATURDAY, April 18
ETNA (Via Halifax).......MONDAY, April 20
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY, April 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY, May 2
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax).......MONDAY, May 4
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY, May 9
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold: steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, April 18.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, April 25.
IOWA, HEDDENVICK, SATURDAY, May 2.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.......BOCANDE.......SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS.......SURMONT.......SATURDAY, May 2
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE.......LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, May 30
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, April 18, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves.......SATURDAY, April 18
RUSSIA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, April 29
JAVA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, May 6
CHINA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, May 13
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.......WEDNESDAY, May 20
Chief cabin passage.......$130
Second cabin passage.......80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.......145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA.......April 9
TRIPOLI.......April 23
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.......$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.
Steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOMAS J. ELLIS, commander, will leave direct for Bremen on SATURDAY, April 25, taking passengers at the following rates: First Cabin, $75; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30; payable in gold.
For passage apply to LEXOW & VOIGT, Passenger Agents, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., or CHAS. BUSHOR, No. 86 West-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, will leave SATURDAY, April 18, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant, new steamship
NEVADA,
W. MEGILL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, April 24, at 10 A. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23 d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.
FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.
Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1½ per cent.
Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
New and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.
One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT.......Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY.......Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN.......Capt. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE.......Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES.......Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
The steamship
GEN. MEADE,
Capt. A. W. SAMPSON,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 25,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves.......SATURDAY, April 18
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves.......SATURDAY, April 25
at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 24—RISING STAR, Capt. COUNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
MAY 5—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
MAY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
The steamship LIBERTY will sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passengers leaving New-York in the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agents,
No. 16 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, April 23.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. VAN SICE, May 7.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 18.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 25.
Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
New sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 16.
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, April 23.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, April 21.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 28.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON.......GAGER.......SATURDAY, April 25
CORTES.......WHITMAN.......SATURDAY, May 2
GEO. CROMWELL.......VAILL.......SATURDAY, May 9
MARIPOSA.......KEMBLE.......SATURDAY, May 16
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For freight or passage apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, April 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. VALPEY, SATURDAY, April 18.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, April 23.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.
Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.
Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;
leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
The steamers ST. JOHN and DREW leave Pier No. 41, near foot of Canal-st., North River, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) on alternate days, at 6 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, April 14, 11:30 A. M.	Monday, April 13, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Ap. 16, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, Apr. 15, 12 M.
Saturday, Apr. 18, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 17, 1:30 P. M.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.
Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE—COTTON COMPRESSES.—The undermentioned Cotton Compresses, manufactured, together with sundry patterns, altered and repaired at the Etna Iron Works, not having been paid for and removed according to contract, will, on the 17th day of April, instant, be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the Etna Iron Works, in Goerck-st., East River, New-York City, to the highest and best bidder, on account of those concerned, viz.: Two patent Cotton Compresses of the Champion Patent, complete, together with all the patterns for said presses.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon, and to be made without reserve.
JOHN ROACH & SON.

OLD BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.—THE buildings occupying the circle at Broadway, 8th-av. and 59th-st. will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY NEXT, 23d inst., at 10 A. M. For particulars inquire at the office of the Commissioners of the Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., or at the old arsenal on the Park.
AND. H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

AUCTION SALES.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF COSTLY PAINTINGS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, April 17 and 18, at 7¼ o'clock each evening, the ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PICTURES belonging to the well-known house of Messrs. BAILEY & CO., of Philadelphia, consisting of upward of 150 choice specimens of art, selected abroad during the past year by an experienced member of their firm, aided by the advice and counsel of Mr. J. R. TAIT, the resident American artist of Dusseldorf. The collection contains one of the most important examples of Modern Christian art that has ever been executed, "Christ and his Two Disciples at Emmaus," by Prof. Carl Muller of Dusseldorf; a grand example of landscape painting by the illustrious Andreas Achenbach, "Grace Before Meat," by A. Guilliemin of Paris, one of his finest works, together with many other rare and important specimens of the art. This exhibition will be found unusually interesting, as all the various schools of European art, the Italian, French, Flemish, Dutch, German, English, &c., are represented, viz.:

MEYER VON BREMEN,	CARL MULLER,
KRAUS,	W. SOHN,
VAUTIER,	HERZOG,
W. AMBERG,	VERBOECKHOVEN,
ESCOSCURA,	KORK KOEK,
E. J. COBBETT,	TSCHAGGENY,
ACHENBACH,	TEN KATE,
SAUVAGE,	O. ACHENBACH,
L. HARTMAN,	LITSCHAUER,
GESELSCHAP,	RABBE,
DE NOTER,	SALENTIN,

SCHLESSINGER, and others.
They will be open for inspection on and after MONDAY, April 13, day and evening till sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 18, AT 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; gilt frame, French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and black walnut suites, in plush and reps; rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood mirror door and back etageres, mahogany, black walnut and oak bookcases; library tables, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads; bureaus, washstands, side-table, sofas, lounges, rosewood wardrobes, cottage suites, hair, spring and feather mattresses, bolsters and pillows, brocatel window-curtains, gilt cornices, oak extension dining-tables, oak dining chairs, oak buffets, oak sofas in leather, china, crockery, glassware, cutlery, &c.; stoves, pipes, black walnut desks, &c.
ALSO,
The balance of housefurnishing articles not called for at the well-known Berrian warerooms.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
Rosewood piano, 6⅔ octaves, made by Nunns & Clark; rosewood piano, 6 octaves, made by John Abbott.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 48 West 24th-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 104 West 19th-st.:
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 14 8th-av., near 12th-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 246 East 13th-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 53 West 33d-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Full particulars hereafter.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Howard Hotel, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane, by order of the proprietors of the Howard Hotel, UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE, for account of whom it may concern, consisting of trunks, bags, boxes, valises, &c., &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
S. P. AVERY'S
COLLECTION OF
WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS
AND OBJECTS OF ART,
by distinguished artists of the French and Continental Schools.
All of which were executed for, or purchased by, Mr. Avery during his residence in Europe as agent for the American Art Department at the "Paris Exposition." They number over 200 works, by the hands of 112 different celebrated artists, embracing many who are now for the first time introduced here, as well as the following well-known names:

Bouguereau,	Flandrin,	Cabanel,	Coomans,
Troyon,	Vernet,	Fichel,	Achenbach,
Calmelet,	David,	Merohn,	Gus. Dore,
Anastasi,	Giradin,	Mozin,	Ten-Kate,
Hamon,	Duvieux,	Vibert,	Tourny,
Herson,	Camino,	Dumas,	Autrar,
Giradet	Miday,	Ouvrie,	Wi-sant,
Morlan,	Chouppe,	Martin,	Hubert, &c., &c.

All mounted in tasty passe-partouts, and framed in elegant frames of most novel and varied styles.
Also, the remainder of the beautiful
OBJECTS OF ART
bought out of the great "Paris Exposition" of 1867—works in Bronze, Silver, Glass, China, Iron, Terra-cotta, &c., &c.
From the French, Austrian, Russian, Spanish, Venetian, English, India, and other sections.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 21 and 22, by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, at his Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.
Open day and evening until time of sale.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
FRIDAY, APRIL 17, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
At our salesroom, No. 7 Park-place,
Three doors from Broadway.
Large sale by catalogue of English, Sheffield, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Silver-plated (Tea, Breakfast and Dinner) ware, French Gilt 8 and 15 day clocks.
A. M. CRISTALAR & SON,
No. 7 Park-place.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868. mar26-lawtomay28

AUCTION SALES.

500
BUILDING LOTS
At Bergen Point, New-Jersey.
AT AUCTION,
under the direction of A. D. Mellick, Esq.
For account of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company.
LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL,
ON TUESDAY, 21ST APRIL, 1868,
COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
500 BUILDING LOTS,
BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON HIGH GROUND, NEAR THE STATION, AT BERGEN POINT; DISTANT 30 MINUTES' FROM THE CITY BY THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
For maps and full particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, at office of Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, or No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES ON EAST 14TH-ST.,
NEAR UNION-SQUARE AND 5TH-AV.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST 14TH-ST.—The lease of 2 lots, together with the first-class four-story brown-stone house thereon, situate on the north side of East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square, and known as No. 11 East 14th-st. The lease is a Van Buren lease, has 21 years to run from May 1, 1867, at an annual ground rent of $2,500, taxes and assessments, with covenants for renewal, or buildings to be paid for. Lots 50 by 103 feet 3 inches. This property is very desirably located for business purposes, and the buildings can, at a moderate cost, be converted into stores. For more full particulars, apply to the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 17, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST 37TH-ST.—The handsome four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, situated on the south side of 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 54. The house is 21.6x55 feet; has marble hall, first and second floors frescoed, water, gas, hard-wood finish, and everything in good order; lot 21.6x98.9. Possession the 1st of May.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 72 WEST 49TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
49TH-ST.—The four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, situate on south side of 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 72. House 21x50 feet, with basement and sub-cellar; modern improvements. Lot 100 feet.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 515 Washington-st., above Spring.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
OF THE ABINGDON-SQUARE HOUSE,
NO. 19 ABINGDON-SQUARE.
THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
All the elegant furniture of the above house, together with the lease of premises, expires May 1, 1869; rent, $1,000; the lease will be the first lot offered and sold, then the furniture, as per catalogue, which comprises about 500 lots, and consists of superior rosewood piano, elegant rosewood and oval parlor suites in satin, brocatel and reps, excellent rosewood and oval bedroom suites, fine curled hair mattresses, fine feather beds and bedding, English Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, oak hall chairs, elegant chandeliers, Pickhardt parlor bedstead, valuable oil paintings, extension table, marble-top buffett, 12 dining chairs, elegant bar furniture, one kitchen range, &c.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF THE
RICH AND COSTLY CITY AND PARISIAN MADE FURNITURE,
Of most beautiful design and finish. Also, quantities of material for chair coverings, remnants of brocatelle and other elegant goods, being the stock of the well-known house of
LEON. MARCOTTE & CO.
To be sold at auction by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, THIS DAY, April 17, at the Warerooms Nos. 3, 5 and 7 East 4th-st., near Broadway.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 39 Nassau-st.
Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO, &c.,
At No. 147 East 52d-st.,
THIS DAY, APRIL 17, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
ALL THE ELEGANT FURNITURE contained in the private residence as above, Brussels and ingrain carpets, superb rosewood piano, parlor and chamber furniture, lace and brocatel curtains, mattresses, pillows and bolsters, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer office, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 18,
at 7½ o'clock P. M.,
A LARGE AND CHOICE COLLECTION of books from public libraries, comprising many valuable works on Botany, History, Travels, Biography, Fine Arts, &c.; also a number of illustrated works handsomely bound, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.
THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 17, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
66 barrels lentels.
7 half cases prime Leghorn citron.
5 cases figs.
500 packages Malaga raisins.
15 bags Brazil nuts.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
1,425 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
2,097 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo brig *Giulia*, from Palermo.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
BENJ. F. THEALL will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 107 East 31st-st., all the fine rosewood and walnut parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, elegant mirrors, etageres, marble-top tables, curtains, extension-tables, dining chairs, paillasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, enameled suites, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at the house.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Mirrors, Velvet and Brussels Cerpets, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 18, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 221 East 19th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the entire furniture in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, one do. in plush, rosewood etagere, centre and console tables, marble vases, lace curtains, elegant black walnut library suite in reps, linen shades, oak dining table and chairs, elegant pier mirror, French beadsteads, dressing bureaus, lounges, mattresses, paillasses, &c.; velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1868, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom;
ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL.
The large and splendid mansion and three acres on the heights of the Hudson, about 3 minutes' walk from Spuyten Duyvil depot, in the Town of Yonkers, Westchester County, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and Palisades; house is frame, containing 17 rooms, beautifully laid out, hot and cold water, with all the modern improvements; fine carriage-house, &c., all in perfect order; grounds laid out; grafted fruit and shade trees; splendidly shaded drives in all directions. This is one of the most desirable gentleman's residences in the vicinity of New-York. Immediate possession given; 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps and views at No. 77 Cedar-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF 160 VALUABLE lots on Fulton-av., Stone and Hopkinson avs., and on Herkimer, Truxton, Somers and Hall sts.
This sale offers great inducements to capitalists, as well as those wishing to purchase for their own residences, embracing as it does lots on or near Fulton-av. for nearly a mile of its length. To be sold on
TUESDAY, April 21,
At 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, No. 16 Court-st., near Montague, Brooklyn.
Maps, &c., are now ready at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, APRIL 20, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture, large French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, all the fine carpets, beds and bedding, all first-class; superb 7-octave piano-forte, all the basement and kitchen furniture, gas chandeliers, &c., contained in the five-story house No. 25 East Houston-st., near Broadway. Descriptive catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 79 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPMENTS.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1868.
WILL BE SOLD at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, under the supervision of Capt. D. G. THOMAS, M. S. K., at Depot of Army Clothing, Armory Square, this City, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described CLOTHING, &c., to wit:

15,000	pairs Bootees, hand-sewed.	62,000	Knapsacks.
		17,000	Canteens.
3,000	Trowsers, foot.	10,000	Metalic Shoulder Scales.
1,500	Trowsers, m't'd.		
12,873	Sack Coats, unlined.	6,300	Camp Kettles.
37,816	Felt Hats.	32,000	Mess Pans.
22,000	Hat Cords.	7,859	Ax Slings.
17,000	Leather Stocks.	1,961	Pick Slings.
2,339	Leather Leggings.	2,456	Hatchet Slings.
3,351	Linen Leggings.	4,000	Pickaxes.
30,000	yards Worsted Lace.	7,000	Pick Handles.

918 Hospital, Wall and Common Tents and Flies, (worn.)
About 50,000 N. C. Officers' Chevrons, Badges, &c.
About 250,000 numbers and letters. 600 Wall-Tent Poles.
19,900 Common Poles, &c., &c.
Lots of Tent Pins, all sizes.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Every purchaser will be required to make a cash deposit on the day of sale.
Catalogues will be furnished on application.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.
By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN,
Secretary.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1868.
1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.
2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I.
Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND OPERA.
CARL BERGMANN.......Musical Director
SATURDAY MORNING, April 18, at 1 o'clock.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
FRA DIAVOLO.
Miss HAUCK, Mme. TESTA,
Sig. LOTTI, Sig. LORINI,
Sig. BELLINI,
Sig. DUBREUIL, Sig. WEINLICH.
CONDUCTOR.......CARL BERGMAN
Admission to all parts of the house,
ONE DOLLAR.
Ticket offices at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and the Theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.
GERMAN DRAMA.
JANAUSCHEK'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
The public is respectfully informed that
FRL. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
on her return from a
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL TOUR
through the principal cities of the United States, will give, previous to her departure for Europe,
FOUR FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
AND A MATINEE
under her personal direction, commencing
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1868.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

STEINWAY HALL.
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM SHAKESPEARE
BY
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mrs. KEMBLE
will read the
FOUR FOLLOWING PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE:
ON TUESDAY EVENING, April 21,
KING HENRY THE FIFTH.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 22,
TWELFTH NIGHT.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 24,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, April 25,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M.
In consequence of general request, the MORNING READINGS will commence at 2 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved Seats, $1 50.
Tickets for the entire series, with reserved seats, $5.
The sale of tickets for the entire series will begin at the STEINWAY PIANO WAREROOMS on THURSDAY MORNING, April 16, at 9 o'clock. Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on FRIDAY, April 17, and the following days.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.
MORNING AND EVENING
READINGS
FROM
SHAKESPEARE,
BY
MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 17,
THE SECOND PART OF HENRY THE FOURTH.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. The Morning Readings at 3 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
FINAL FAREWELL READINGS.
Mr.
CHARLES DICKENS
WILL READ
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 17,
(last time but one,)
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD
and
MRS. GAMP.
On MONDAY EVENING, April 20,
(last time,)
his
CHRISTMAS CAROL
and
THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK.
The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved Seats $2 each.
Second Balcony, $1.
May be obtained at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY EVENING.
SECOND GRAND EASTER CONCERT.
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Combination.
Mme. GAZZANIGA, the renowned Prima Donna.
Mr. J. N. PATTISON, the distinguished Pianist.
Mr. G. F. HALL, the eminent Basso.
Sig. ARDAVANI, the popular Baritone.
Sig. ALBANO, the celebrated Harpist.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, the great Organist.
Sig. ALBITES, Conductor.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.
Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
Grand orchestra, 100 performers. Conductor, Herr CARL BERGMANN. Fifth and last concert,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 18, 1868.
Symphony No. 1, in B flat, Schumann; Songs: a, "The King" in Thule Veit; b, "Farewell," Kinkel, Arion Society. Concerto, for violin, (first movement,) Beethoven, Mr. Theo. Thomas. Selections from Mendelsohn's music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream." Roman Triumph—Song, with orchestral accompaniment, Max Bruch, Arion Society. Overture, "Freyschutz," Weber. The general and last public rehearsal, with the entire programme, FRIDAY, April 17, 1868, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS.—Choice seats to be had at the Theatre Ticket-office, Reading-room, Fifth-av. Hotel.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE MATINEE— Choice orchestra seats can be had at the Theatre Ticket office, Reading-room, 5th-av. Hotel.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
3 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:25 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
GREAT HIT OF THE NEW ATTRACTIONS!
Twelfth week of the Great Spectacle,
FRIDAY, APRIL 17, at 7½, will be presented the
WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
THE FARRAGUT MATELOT.
THE LOVES OF MARTHA AND LIONEL.
JEALOUSY.
THE CHILD PREMIERE.
THE NEW SONGS AND MARCHES.
THE DWARFS AND THE GIANTS.
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTERS AT THE BATH, &c. &c.,
Received with acclamations of delight.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN.......Lessee and Director
THE MOST UNQUESTIONABLE SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED IN OPERA.
Fourth week of
OFFENBACH'S CHEF D'ŒUVRE,
LA BELLE HELENE.
Opera Bouffe in 3 acts,
produced with the utmost splendor.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY.
GORGEOUS AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
RICH AND ELEGANT PROPERTIES,
and the following powerful cast, embracing nearly all the great artists composing
BATEMAN'S PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY.
CHARACTERS.
Helene, Queen of Sparta.......Mlle. Tostee
Paris, son of King Priam.......M. Guffroy
Menelaus, King of Sparta.......M. Leduc
Agamemnon, King of the Kings.......M. Duchesne
Calchas, Grand Augur of Jupiter.......M. Lagriffoul
Achilles, King of Pthiotis.......M. Valter
Ajax I., King of Salamis.......M. Benedick
Ajax II., King of the Locrians.......M. Monier
Orestes, son of Agamemnon.......Mlle. De Felcourt
Bacchis, attendant of Helene.......Mlle. Juliani
Parthœnis.......Mlle. Marguerite
Loena.......Mlle. Mathilde
Philocomes, servant of Calchas.......M. Hamilton
Euthycles, a blacksmith.......M. Fleury
A slave.......M. Perrigueur
Princes and Princesses, courtiers, mourners of Adonis, Helene's attendants, guards, people, slaves, &c.
LA BELLE HELENE will be performed
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
except Saturday.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 18,
AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Positively last time
of
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
DE
GEROLSTEIN.
Seats ready one week in advance at the theatre, and Nos. 701 and 210 Broadway.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.
Theatre of the Union League Club, 26th-st., near Madison-av. The pet Philo-dramatic Association will give an entertainment at the above-mentioned Theatre, THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 17, 1868, (being the anniversary of their performance at the French Theatre for the benefit of the Southern Relief Fund) in aid of the Working Woman's Home, No. 282 East Broadway. On which occasion will be presented the following capital bill: THE SERIOUS FAMILY; Song, Miss Eloise Allen; Recitation, G. Paddon. To conclude with the amusing farce, AN OBJECT OF INTEREST. Doors open at 7½. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock sharp. Tickets to be obtained at the Box-office.

IRVING HALL.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, APRIL 17, 1868.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO
MME. ANGIOLINA GHIONI.
On which occasion the following celebrated artists have, in the kindest manner, tendered their valuable services:
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mme. D'ANGRI,
Sig. ERRANI, Sig. FERRANTI,
Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. A. H. PEASE,
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Sig. ABELLA.
TICKETS $1.
For sale at Irving Hall and principal music-stores.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND BALL D'OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, April 20, 1868.
Tickets can be had at the office of the Opera House and the principal hotels and music stores. Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $5. Extra ladies' ticket, $2. Proscenium boxes, $25. Balcony boxes, $10. Theo. Thomas' Orchestra, also Seventh Regiment Band, have been engaged for the occasion. Supper furnished by R. Christ, of the Marble House, Union-square.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS.
In compliance with requests that have been made to Mr. DICKENS, the price of tickets for the Second Balcony on these occasions will be ONE DOLLAR EACH. Tickets may be obtained at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS.
Reserved seats for any of the above readings can be procured at No. 114 Broadway.
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NEW-YORK: No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway.
BROOKLYN: Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court, corner State-st.
Subscriptions now received for the Spring Term.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Classes by J. P. MORGAN for Organ and Harmony, NO. 129 FIFTH-AV., (near 20th-st.)

DICKENS' READINGS.—LAST NIGHT.—Five seats in row O, immediately fronting Mr. Dickens' stand, for sale at No. 94 Warren-st., up stairs.

FINE ARTS.

THE BEAUTIFUL OBJECTS OF ART
Collected by S. P. AVERY at the "Paris Exposition," and over 200 WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS by 112 celebrated artists of the FRENCH AND BELGIAN SCHOOLS, including the names of GUSTAVE DORE, HORACE VERNET, TROYON, CALMELET, HAMO, CABANEL, COOMANS, ACHENBACH, MARDEN, DAVID, MOZIN, FICHEL, TOURNEY, VIBERT, &c.
Also, TWO VERY FINE DRAWINGS BY F. O. C. DARLEY, N. A. And among the other various objects is a plaster model reduced by scale and colored after a portion of the ALHAMBRA.
A cast in bronze, taken from the face of NAPOLEON I, after death by his surgeon, Dr. Antommarchi.
And many articles of taste in the way of SILVER, GLASS, CHINA, BRONZE, &c.
All to be sold at auction on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 21 and 22, by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING UNTIL TIME OF SALE, at his gallery No. 82 5th-av.

AT MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway,
NOW ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING,
THE GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART,
BY FERDINAND PAUWELS,
OF ANTWERP,
ENTITLED THE NEW REPUBLIC,
representing the Proclamation of Emancipation in the United States, with portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Henry Ward Beecher, Galusha A. Grow, and about thirty other life-size figures. This picture is pronounced by artists, the Press and connoisseurs, to be the finest of its character ever exhibited in the United States. Also, a collection of very fine modern Oil-paintings, by Robie, E. Verboeckhoven, H. Schaefels, D. Col, D. De Noter, L. Van Kuyck, Chas. M. Webb, W. Verschuur, Dillens and others.
A. D'HUYVETTER, Proprietor.

LECTURES.

DR. WILLARD PARKER WILL DEliver the third lecture, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 4th-av. and 23d-st. Subject—*Hygiene, or the Rules of Health.* Young men only invited.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, fifty styles, $110 to $1,000 each; also, METROPOLITAN ORGANS; also, MASON & HAMLIN PORTABLE ORGANS, $75 to $225 each, offer the best assortment of organs in the country. Organs to rent or for sale, payable by quarter yearly installments. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

HAZELTON BROS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

HAINES BROTHERS'
JUSTLY CELEBRATED PIANOFORTES
are the
STANDARD PIANOS OF THE DAY.
"Try them and you will hear no other."
Terms very moderate and easy.
Warerooms,
NO. 46 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Union-square.
New pianos to rent on instalments.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
We keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of first-class instruments either for sale or to rent. Upright Pianos made to order to match any style of furniture. MARTINS & SON, Manufacturers,
No. 34 East Houston-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, (established 1829,) manufacturers of pianos. Warerooms No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., New-York.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung Bass and Agraffe bridge, melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured, warranted for six years. 100 pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly instalments, for rent, and rent-money applied if purchased. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

TAYLOR & DUPUY'S PIANO-FORTE manufactory and wareroom, No. 208 Sullivan-st. Those wishing a first-class instrument will do well to examine our new scale 7 and 7¼ octave pianos before purchasing elsewhere.

ARION PIANO-FORTE.—PATENTED; highest premium awarded over all, even the renowned World's Exposition Pianos. Send for descriptive pamphlet, price list, &c. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 187 and 189 Bowery. MANNER & CO.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand Grand, Square and Upright Pianos to let and sold on instalments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND piano-fortes, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—SIXTH WEEK.
EASTER FESTIVALS.
G. L. FOX'S Spectacular Ballet Pantomime.
Ballet. Pantomime. "HUMPTY DUMPTY." Spectacle. Burlesque
G. L. FOX.......as.......CLOWN.
Funniest Pantomime, Best Ballet,
Brightest Spectacle, Happiest Burlesque,
Prettiest Scenery, Cheeriest Music
of the season. Crowded houses. Throngs turned away. Reserved seats sold out days ahead. Uproarious fun.
Miles. RITA SANGALI, BETTY RIGL,
Mons. BAPTISTAN, LA PETITE RAVEL,
E. T. GOODRICH, Champion Skater.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Admission, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50. To matinee—Balcony chairs, $1; children's admission, 50c. Begins at 8; closes at 10¾.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7½—to commence at 8 o'clock.
SERIES OF STANDARD COMEDIES.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 17, 1868.
TOBIN'S beautiful Comedy, in five acts, of the
HONEYMOON.
With the following unapproachable cast:
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. J. WARD, Mr. G. WHITE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss KATE RANOE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
SATURDAY, April 18, last time—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
In reply to a very great number of inquiries and applications, Mr. Wallack begs to announce that a second
ROSEDALE MATINEE
will be given on SATURDAY, April 18, for which seats may now be secured.
Doors open at 12½. Performance commences at 1.
Mr. Wallack has much pleasure in announcing that the favorite and accomplished artist,
MR. CHARLES FISHER,
will make his first appearance this season on MONDAY April 20, in his original character of the Major, in Tom Taylor's drama of
HENRY DUNBAR.
TUESDAY, APRIL 21—THE RENT DAY.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22—THE HONEYMOON.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
STANDING ROOM ONLY GREET
THE MOST POPULAR ARTISTS OF THE DAY.
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.......as.......Con. O'Carolan
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.......as.......Molesha
THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, with songs, as Melissa.

GRAND PANORAMA
OF THE WAR
FROM FORT SUMTER TO ITS CLOSE,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock,
No. 934 BROADWAY, corner 23d-st.,
Graphically delineated by
Miss SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Farewell Benefit of Miss FANNY HERRING. The FRENCH SPY—The IRISHMAN'S HOME. Frank A. Gibbons, Mast. Lynch. Songs, Dances. Phenomenon.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
A SUPERB BILL
OF EXCITING ARENA SCENES
will be presented at every entertainment.
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.
unquestionably
THE GREATEST CURIOSITY OF THE AGE,
will be introduced at every performance.
NEW AND BRILLIANT ACTS
bringing into requisition the best talent of the
UNEQUALED CIRCUS TROUPE.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
THE MODEL ENTERTAINMENT OF THE DAY,
pronounced by the Press and the public
THE BEST EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE
and the most
SENSATIONAL ANIMAL EXHIBITION
ever presented, and ECLIPSING ALL THE WORLD in the Dazzling Splendor and Gorgeous Brilliancy of its
MAGNIFICENT OUT-DOOR DISPLAY,
will open in NEW-YORK, for
TWO WEEKS ONLY,
on the spacious grounds on the
corner of BROADWAY and 34TH-ST.,
commencing on MONDAY, April 20,
where its immense company will appear in
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
LOOK OUT FOR THE GREAT PUBLIC PAGEANT in Broadway, Canal-st., Hudson-st., 8th-av., 23d-st. and 6th-av., on
MONDAY MORNING.
A prominent feature of this gorgeous scene will be
A LIVING WILD LION LOOSE IN THE STREETS.
A LIVING WILD LION LOOSE IN THE STREETS.
MATINEE at 2 P. M.; Evening Performance at 7 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 cents; children under 10 years, 25 cents.
For full particulars see future advertisements, programmes, pictorial sheets and the
MAMMOTH BILL BOARD,
corner of
BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
NOW OPEN,
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES,
DAY AND EVENING. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
DAY AND EVENING, AT MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY,
FERDINAND PAUWELS'
Great National Painting of the
NEW REPUBLIC.
Also a fine collection of Modern Oil-paintings by eminent Foreign Artists.

WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS,
By celebrated French artists, and "Objects of Art." The collection of S. P. Avery, now on free exhibition day and evening, at No. 82 5th-av., and to be sold at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY NIGHTS, April 21 and 22.

"PULLING HARD AGAINST THE STREAM."
New song. "Nelly's Gone Forever." The Cuckoo's Notes, with "Cuckoo" call; each 30c., mailed; flute or violin arrangements, 15c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway.
Second door above 25th-st.; branch, No. 208 Bowery.

"The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well."
NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION IN THE parlors of the Fifth-av. Art Gallery, corner of 14th-st., Jerome Thompson's charming picture,
"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET,"
Representing the early home of Samuel Woodworth. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits. Her Circular to the Married, sent free.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEdiately by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. A cure in from one to five days of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines on earth to cure private diseases; all others drive the virus in the blood. Confidential consultation free.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., No. 6 Amity-place, having over eighteen years' successful practice, guarantees immediate relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1868.
THE FIRM OF STRONG & HIBBARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent, having expired by limitation. SAMUEL STRONG,
S. M. HIBBARD.
The business will be continued by the undersigned.
SAMUEL STRONG.

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IMPEACHMENT.

(Continued from First Page.)

the President or the Attorney-General as to what should be done with this proceeding? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then, so far as you know, there has not been any direction or any effort from the Attorney-General or the President—leaving out Mr. STANBERY, who is not Attorney-General now—to have anything done with these papers? A.—There has been no direction, I know.

Q.—No communication? A.—No communication since the paper was forwarded to me to go to the Court for a moment.

Q.—Did Mr. MERRICK or yourself make a motion to have Mr. THOMAS discharged? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he not in custody under his recognizance up to the time of making that motion? A.—He claimed that he was, but the other side denied it.

Q.—And to settle that question you moved his discharge? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that was granted? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you make that motion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So that in fact Gen. THOMAS was discharged from custody on the motion of the President's counsel?

Mr. CURTIS—He has not said that.

Mr. BUTLER—Excuse me. If he was not discharged from custody, what was he discharged from? Discharged from any further detention or examination? He could not be detained without being in custody, could he? A.—Not very well.

Q.—Then I will repeat the question upon which I was interrupted, whether in fact, Mr. COX, Mr. THOMAS was not discharged from custody, from detention, from further being held to answer on that complaint, upon the motion of the President's counsel? A.—He was, Sir.

Q.—Now then, Sir, was that information signed by any attorney, past, present or to come, so far as you know? A.—It was not, Sir.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD T. MERRICK.

RICHARD T. MERRICK, sworn on behalf of respondent. Examined by Mr. CURTIS.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I reside in this city.

Q.—What is your profession? A.—I am a lawyer, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been in that profession? A.—Nineteen or twenty years, Sir.

Q.—Were you employed professionally in any way in connection with the matter of Gen. THOMAS before Chief Justice CARTTER? A.—I was employed by Gen. THOMAS on the morning of the 22d of February to appear in the proceedings against him being brought before Chief Justice CARTTER.

Q.—In the course of that day, the 22d of February, did you have an interview, in company with Gen. THOMAS or otherwise, with the President of the United States? A.—I went to the President's house for the purpose of taking to the President the affidavit, &c., filed by Gen. THOMAS, and communicating to the President what had transpired in regard to the case.

Q.—Did you communicate to him what had transpired in regard to the case?

Mr. BUTLER—I submit, Mr. President, that that is wholly immaterial. The Senate ruled in the President's acts in employing Mr. COX as his counsel, but what communication took place between the President and Mr. MERRICK, who very frankly tells us that he was employed by Gen. THOMAS as his counsel, I think cannot be evidence.

The Chief Justice was understood to rule the question admissible.

Mr. CURTIS—State whether you communicated to the President, in the presence of Gen. THOMAS, what had transpired in reference to the case? A.—My recollection is that I communicated what had transpired to the President in the absence of Gen. THOMAS; that he was not at the Executive Mansion when I called; that during the interview Gen. THOMAS arrived, and the same communication was then made in a general conversation, in which the Attorney-General, Mr. STANBERY, the President, Gen. THOMAS and myself participated.

Q.—Please state whether either from the President himself, or from the Attorney-General in his presence, you received afterward any instructions or suggestions as to the course to be pursued by you in Gen. THOMAS' case. In the first place you may fix, if you please, the hour of the day when this occurred on the 22d? A.—I think the proceedings before Chief Justice CARTTER, at Chambers, took place between 10 and 10:30 o'clock, and immediately after they concluded, and they extended over a very short period. I ordered copies of the papers to be made, and as soon as they were made I took them to the Executive Mansion. I think it occupied probably from thirty minutes to an hour to make the copies, and my impression is I reached the Executive Mansion about noon.

Now you can answer the residue of the questions, whether you received either from the President himself or the Attorney-General in the presence of the President, any directions or suggestions as to the course to be taken by you as counsel in that case?

Mr. BUTLER (to Mr. CURTIS)—Do you ask now for the conversations?

Mr. CURTIS—I ask for directions to this gentleman. I do not care how far it goes.

Mr. BUTLER—I think, Sir, these conversations cannot be put in. This is not the employing and sending there of his counsel to do anything, but giving directions as to how Gen. THOMAS' counsel are to try this case.

Mr. CURTIS—I suppose it depends upon what was said. They might amount to verbal acts, as they are called in the books. If these gentlemen so received and acted upon them, I suppose they then passed out of the range of declarations. The question is whether he received directions and suggestions from the President or the Attorney-General.

Mr. BUTLER—The difficulty is this: It is not the mere question of the difference between acts and declarations, although declarations make it one degree further off. My proposition is, that the President's acts in giving directions to Gen. THOMAS' counsel to defend Gen. THOMAS, that counsel being employed by the President, cannot be evidence, whether acts or declarations.

Mr. EVARTS—It does not follow that these instructions were to defend Gen. THOMAS. The first inquiry is that the instructions were to make investigations; that this proceeding being such as could be taken on behalf of the President, you cannot anticipate what the answer may be. An offer to show that the Attorney-General, in the presence of the President, as soon as the report of the situation of this case of Gen. THOMAS was made, gave certain instructions to this gentleman of the profession in reference to grafting upon that case the act of having a *habeas corpus*.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not propose to argue it. The statement of it is enough. The President has no right to direct Gen. THOMAS' lawyer then to direct me, and thereupon they do not offer the declarations of the President, but they offer the declarations of the President's lawyer, Attorney-General STANBERY, now his counsel, to put into the case. There is no fact in either that can do them any good in that way. The offer of evidence was reduced to writing, as follows: We offer to prove that at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, on the 22d day February, on the first communication with the President as to the situation of Gen. THOMAS' case, the President, or the Attorney-General in his presence, gave the witness certain directions as to obtaining a writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of testing, judicially, the right of Mr. STANTON to continued to hold the office of Secretary of War against the authority of the President.

The Chief Justice decided that the proof was admissible within the rule adopted by the Senate, but said that he would put the question to the Senate if any Senator desired it.

No vote being called for the examination was resumed.

Mr. CURTIS—The question is whether the President or the Attorney-General, in his presence, gave you any instructions in reference to the proceedings to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* to test the right of Mr. Stanton to hold the office of Secretary of War contrary to the will of the President? WITNESS—The Attorney-General, on learning from me the situation of the case, asked if it was possible in any way to get into the Supreme Court immediately; I told him I was not prepared to answer that question; he then said, "look at it and see whether or not you can take it up to the Supreme Court immediately on *habeas corpus* and have a decision of that tribunal," and I told him I would.

Q.—Subsequent to that time did you come into communication with any gentleman acting as counsel for the President in relation to that matter? A.—I examined the question as requested by the Attorney-General, and on the evening or afternoon of the 22d, and I think within two or three hours after I had seen him, I wrote him a note—

Mr. BUTLER—We object to the contents of the note in giving evidence.

Mr. CURTIS (to the witness) stating the result?

WITNESS—Stating the result of that examination.

Mr. BUTLER—Whatever is in that note you must not state.

Mr. CURTIS (to the witness)—You wrote him a note on that subject?

WITNESS—I wrote him a note on that subject the following Monday or Tuesday—this being Saturday; I met Mr. COX, who was the counsel of the President, as I understand, and, in consultation with him, I communicated to him the conclusion I had arrived at in the course of my examination the Saturday previous, and we having come to the same conclusion, agreed to conduct the case together in harmony, with a view to accomplishing the contemplated result of taking it to the Supreme Court by a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Q.—State now anything which you and Mr. Cox did for the purpose of accomplishing that result? A.—Having formed one plan of proceeding, we went into Court, on which, according to the bond, Gen. THOMAS was to appear before Judge CARTTER in Chambers. That was I think, on Wednesday, the 26th, if I am not mistaken. Can I state what transpired?

Mr. CURTIS—Yes; so far as your acts.

Mr. BUTLER—I respectfully submit once again, Mr. President, that the acts of Gen. THOMAS' counsel, under the direction of the Attorney-General, after the President was impeached, cannot be put in evidence.

WITNESS—Will you allow me to make a correction?

Mr. CURTIS—Certainly.

WITNESS—You asked, when next I came in contact with any one representing the President, I should have stated that on Tuesday night, by appointment, I had an interview with the President on the subject of this case, and of the proceedings to be taken on the following day.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not see that that alters the question, which I request may be reduced to writing before I argue it, because I have argued one or two questions to-day, and then found other questions put in their place.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—Counsel will please reduce the question to writing.

The question being reduced to writing, was read as follows: "What, if anything, did you and Mr. Cox do in relation to accomplishing the result you have spoken of?"

Mr. BUTLER—Does that include what was done in Court?

Mr. CURTIS—It includes what was done before Chief Justice CARTTER.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The Chief Justice thinks it competent, but he will put it to the Senate if any Senator desires it.

No vote having been called for, the question was allowed to be put to the witness.

WITNESS—To answer that question, it is necessary I should state what transpired before the Judge in Chambers, and in Court on Wednesday, when all we did was done to accomplish that purpose. We went into the room in the City Hall, in which the Criminal Court held its session in the morning. Chief Justice CARTER was then holding the term of the Criminal Court, and the criminal court was regularly adjourned. After some business of the criminal court was discharged, the Chief Justice announced that he was ready to hear the case of Gen. THOMAS. The question was then suggested whether it should be heard in Chambers or before the Court. The Chief Justice said he would hear it as in Chambers, the Criminal Court not having been adjourned. The case was thereupon called up. The counsel appearing for Mr. STANTON, or for the Government, (Messrs. CARPENTER and RIDDEL,) moved that the case be continued, or postponed till the following day, on the grounds of the absence of one or two of the witnesses, I think, and on the additional plea of Mr. CARPENTER's indisposition. To that motion, after a consultation with my associate, Mr. COX, and Mr. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, who appeared as advisory counsel for Gen. THOMAS, I rose and objected to a postponement, stating that I was constrained to object, notwithstanding the plea of personal indisposition, to which I always yielded, and that I objected now for the reason that this was a case involving a question of great public interest, and which the harmonious action of the Government rendered necessary to be speedily determined. I elaborated that view, and Mr. CARPENTER replied, representing that there could be no detriment to the public service, and he expressly urged the Court for a postponement. The Chief Justice thereupon remarked, "I think that it was the first time he knew a case in which the plea of personal indisposition of counsel was not conceded to by the other side; that it was generally sufficient, and he went on to remark on the motion further, insomuch that I concluded that he would continue the case until the following day. As soon as we saw that he would continue the case we brought forward a motion that it be then adjourned from the Chief Justice at Chambers to the Chief Justice holding the Criminal Court. That motion was argued by counsel and ourselves, by the Judge at Chambers, not in court. We then submitted to the Judge—

Mr. BUTLER (interposing)—Mr. President, I wish simply to be understood, so that I may clear my skirts of the matter that this all comes in under our objection, and under the rulings of the presiding officer.

The CHIEF JUSTICE (with severe dignity in his tone)—It comes in under the direction of the Senate of the United States. To the witness—proceed, Sir.

WITNESS—We then announced to the Judge that Gen. THOMAS' bail had surrendered him, or that he was in the custody of the Marshal, and the Marshal was advancing toward him at the time. I think that Mr. BRADLEY or Mr. COX handed me, while on my feet, and while I was making that announcement, the petition for the *habeas corpus*, which I then presented to the Criminal Court, which having opened in the morning, had not yet adjourned, and over which the Chief Justice was presiding. I presented the petition for the *habeas corpus* to the Criminal Court, representing that Gen. THOMAS was in the custody of the Marshal, and I asked that I should be heard.

Mr. BUTLER—Was that petition in writing?

Witness—That petition was in writing, I believe; I said it was handed to me by one of my associates, and, if my recollection serves me right, I have seen the petition since, and it was not signed when handed to me; Gen. THOMAS and Mr. BRADLEY were sitting immediately behind me: I laid it down, and it was taken up by some of the reporters, and was not regained for half an hour.

Mr. CURTIS—After you had read it, what occurred?

WITNESS—After I read it a discussion arose on the propriety of the petition, and the legality of the time of its presentation; counsel on the other side contended that Gen. THOMAS was not in custody, and that it was "a remarkable case (I remember that expression of Mr. CARPENTER's) for the accused to insist upon putting himself in custody;" we contended that he was in custody, and that he did not propose to put himself in custody; counsel on the other side stated that they desired neither that he should be put in custody nor that he give bonds, because they were certain from his character and position that he would be present to answer any charge that might be brought against him. The Chief Justice replied that in view of the statement of counsel, he would neither put him in custody nor demand bond for his appearance. He was himself satisfied that there was no necessity for pursuing either course. We then remarked that if Gen. THOMAS was not in custody, nor under bond, he was discharged, and I think some one stated, "he is discharged." Thereupon, in order that there should be a decision in reference to the alternative presented, of his being placed in custody or discharged, on the record, we moved his discharge in order to bring up the question officially of his commitment. He was thereupon discharged.

Mr. CURTIS—I believe that is all we desire to ask this witness.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. BUTLER—Q.—Were you counsel for SURRATT? A.—I was.

Q.—Was Mr. COX? A.—He was not.

Q.—Was Mr. BRADLEY, who was advisory counsel in these proceedings? A.—He was.

Q.—When you got to the Executive Mansion that morning you say Gen. THOMAS was not there? A.—I think not; that is my recollection.

Q.—Did you learn when he had been there? A.—I do not recollect whether I did or not. Had I so learned I should probably have recollected it.

Q.—Did you not learn that Gen. THOMAS was then over at the War Department? I do not recollect that I did, and I think I did not.

Q.—Did you learn when he returned that he had been there? A.—I do not recollect.

Mr. BUTLER—I will not tax your want of recollection any further. (Laughter.)

TESTIMONY OF E. O. PERRIN.

EDWARD O. PERRIN sworn and examined by Mr. EVARTS:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—I reside on Long Island, near Jamaica.

Q.—How long have you been a resident of that region? A.—I have been a resident of Long Island over ten years.

Q.—Previous to that time where did you reside? A.—In Memphis, Tenn.

Q.—Are you personally acquainted with the President of the United States? A.—I am.

Q.—For how long a time have you been so personally acquainted? A.—I knew Mr. JOHNSON in Tennessee for several years before I left the State; having met him more particularly on the stump in political campaigns; I being a Whig and he a Democrat.

Q.—Has that acquaintance continued to the present time? A.—It has.

Q.—Were you in the City of Washington in the month of February? A.—I was.

Q.—For what period of time? A.—I came here about the 1st of February, or near that time, and remained until the 1st of March, or last of February.

Q.—During that time, were you at a hotel or a private house? A.—I was at a private boarding-house.

Q.—Did you have an interview with the President of the United States on the 21st of February? A.—I did.

Q.—Alone, or in company with whom? A.—In company with a member of the House of Representatives.

Q.—Who was he? A.—A Mr. SELYE, of Rochester, N. Y.

Q.—How did it happen that you made this visit?

Mr. BUTLER, interposing—I pray judgment.

Mr. EVARTS—This is simply introductory—nothing material.

WITNESS—Mr. SELYE said that, while he knew the President, he never had been formally presented to him, and understanding that I was a friend of the President, and well acquainted with him, he asked me if I would not go up with him to the President's and then introduce him.

Q.—When did this occur? A.—On the 20th—the day before.

Q.—And your visit then, on the 21st, was on this appointment? A.—I made the appointment for the next day. I informed Mr. SELYE that it was Cabinet day, and that it was of no use to go until after 2 o'clock. We probably would not be permitted to enter and he appointed 2 o'clock, at his room, in Twelfth-street, to meet him for that purpose.

Q.—You went there? A.—I went to Mr. SELEY room; he called a carriage, and we drove to the President's house a little after 2 o'clock.

Q.—Did you have any difficulty in getting in? A.—We had; Mr. CUSHING, the usher at the door, when I handed him Mr. SELYE's card and mine, said the President had some of his Cabinet with him yet, and that no one would be admitted; I told him that I wished him to go in and say to the President, or to Col. MOORE, with my compliments—

Mr. BUTLER interrupted the witness.

Mr. EVARTS—Was the fact that Mr. SELYE was a member of Congress mentioned?

WITNESS—Yes.

Q.—So that you got in? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you went up-stairs? A.—We were up-stairs when this took place; we were in the anteroom.

Q.—Then you went in to the President after a while? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was the President alone when you went in? A.—He was alone.

Q.—Did you introduce Mr. SELYE? A.—I introduced Mr. SELYE as a member of Congress from the Rochester District.

Q.—Without reference to any other conversation that occurred between you and the President, or between Mr. SELYE and you and the President, I come now to what I suppose to be pertinent to this case. Before this time had you heard that any order for the removal of Mr. STANTON had been made? A.—I had heard nothing of it.

Q.—Had Mr. SELYE heard of it so far as you know? A.—So far as I know he had not; I found him lying down when I got to his room at two o'clock.

Q.—Did he then hear from the President of the removal of Mr. STANTON?

Mr. BUTLER—I object to the statement of the President to this witness, or to Mr. SELYE, or to anybody else. If his declarations made to all the persons in the country are to be given in evidence there would be no end to this case; everybody would be brought here, and where are we to stop. If there is to be any stop it is now.

Mr. EVARTS—The evidence is proper. The time to consider about the public interest was when the trial was commenced. Of course it would be more convenient to stop the case at the end of the prosecution. It would save the time of the country.

Mr. BUTLER—The question is simply what was said between the President and Mr. SELYE and Mr. PERRIN. I have the honor to object to it.

Mr. EVARTS—I am reducing the question to form. The offer of proof being reduced to writing and handed over to Mr. BUTLER for his examination, was read by the Clerk as follows: "We offer to prove that the President then stated that he had issued an order for the removal of Mr. STANTON and the employment of Gen. THOMAS to perform the duties *ad interim*. That thereupon Mr. PERRIN said, "Supposing Mr. STANTON shall oppose the order," and the President replied, "There is no danger of that, for Gen. THOMAS is already in the office." He added, "It is only a temporary arrangement; I shall send into the Senate at once a good name for the office."

Mr. BUTLER objected. He said that this was mere narration, mere statement of what the President had done and what he intended to do. That it never was evidence, and never would be evidence in any organized court. He did not see where any limit was to be put if such testimony were received. If Mr. PERRIN, who had been heretofore on the stump, could go to the President and ask questions and be answered, and then come to give evidence of his conversation with the President, why not everybody else do so? If Mr. SELYE could go there why could not everybody else go? Could not the President make declarations to every man, aye, and every woman, too, [laughter] of what he intended to do and what he had done, and bring them in here to testify and to instruct the Senate of the United States in its duty as a high court of impeachment?

Mr. EVARTS said he was not aware that the credit of the testimony was at all effected by the fact that Mr. PERRIN had been engaged in politics, nor did he suppose that that fact would assist the Court in determining what was evidence. The question was whether the declaration, at that time and under these circumstances, of the President's intent and what he had done was proper to be given in evidence. It would be observed that this was an interview between the President and a member of Congress—one of the grand inquests of the nation. That at that hour the President supposed, from the statement of Gen. THOMAS, that Mr. STANTON was ready to leave the office, only desiring time to accommodate his private occasions, and that the President stated to these gentlemen that he had removed Mr. STANTON and appointed Gen. THOMAS *ad interim*, which was their first intelligence of its occurrence. As to the motive and purpose then entertained by the President this conversation would show that the President was not intending, as charged by the Manager, to place a slave or a tool in the War Department to the detriment of the public interest, but, on the contrary, that the appointment of Gen. THOMAS was a mere temporary arrangement, and that he should at once send in a good name to the Senate. This bore upon the question of purpose, and the fact had already been shown that a nomination for the office of Secretary of War was sent to the Senate on the following day, before 1 o'clock.

Mr. WILSON, one of the Managers, objected to the evidence as being outside of any former ruling of the Senate, and as being perfectly within the rule laid down in the "Hardy case," and to which he called the attention of the Senate. If this offer of proof did not come perfectly within the rule in that case, then he never met with a case in all his experience which came within it. He would leave the objection on that point to the decision of the Senate.

Mr. EVARTS argued for the admission of the evidence. He admitted that the question now proposed was not entirely governed by any ruling of the Senate, because there were circumstances attending the first offer of evidence which were not precisely reproduced here; but Senators would observe that before the controversy, and at a time when the President's opinion was that there would be no controversy, he had made this statement in the course of this intercourse with a member of Congress, thus introduced to him, concerning his public action. The evidence had a bearing also upon the question whether the President was using or justifying force. It had also a bearing upon the fact that the next day the President actually did send in the name of Mr. EWING, of Ohio, for the place of Secretary of War.

Mr. BUTLER said that there were one or two new facts upon which this evidence was pressed, the first and most material being that the conversation had occurred before any controversy had arisen between the President and Mr. STANTON. If that were so, then there might be some color or shadow of a claim to admit this evidence. But had there not been a controversy going on? Had not the President known the Senate had restored Mr. STANTON? Had not the President tried to put Mr. STANTON out, and had not the Senate put him back? Had not the President been then besieging Gen. SHERMAN to take the office months before, and yet the President's counsel were attempting to put this evidence before the Senate because it was the President's declaration made before any controversy arose or was likely to arise. Another proposition was, that it might be evidence because it was said to a member of Congress. He was aware that members of Congress had rights and privileges belonging to their position, but he never was aware before that one of those rights was that what was said to members was evidence. There were a good many things said to him which he should be very unwilling to have admitted as evidence. For instance, a declaration had been sent to him to-day, "Come prepared to meet your God." [Laughter.] "The avenger is on your track—hell is your portion." [Continuous laughter.] He trusted that that was not evidence, because it was said to a member of Congress—[laughter]—and yet it was just as pertinent, and just as competent as the evidence here proposed. He did not mean by any remark before to suggest that the fact of the declaration being made to a gentleman, who had been on the stump, made it more or less incompetent. He had only meant to say, that the evidence was utterly outside of the case. He objected to it, foreseeing what might come, quite as properly as it. He foresaw that some of the lady friends of the President—he begged pardon—he meant some of the women friends, might go to the White House and be told by the President what his purpose was, and then come and testify to it here, which would be just as good evidence, in his judgment, as what was now offered.

Mr. EVARTS made a few remarks in support of the offer of testimony.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said—Senators: The Chief Justice is unable to determine the precise extent to which the Senate applies its own decision. He has understood the decision to be that evidence may be given for the purpose of showing the conversations of the President at or near the time of the transaction. It is said that this evidence is distinguishable from that just introduced. The Chief Justice is not able to distinguish it, and will submit the question to the Senate whether the testimony shall be admitted.

The vote of the Senate was taken, and resulted, yeas 9, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, McCreery, Patterson of Tenn., and Vickers—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—37.

So the evidence was overruled.

Mr. EVARTS then said this evidence having been excluded, we have no other question to ask the witness.

Mr. BUTLER said they did not wish to cross-examine him.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. EVARTS then submitted that the counsel had reached a point where the Senate might conveniently adjourn, as they would have no other witness to-day.

Mr. BUTLER opposed the adjournment, and asked that counsel for the President be called upon to go on with the case. He had only to apply to them the argument of Mr. MERRICK in the case before Chief-Justice CARTER, that although it was always an ungracious thing to object to postponement on account of the sickness of the counsel, still, as the case involved matters of so much public interest, it should not be postponed on that account. On that point, he would say, "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word." Mr. THOMAS could not wait on account of the sickness of a counsel, and so the Managers could not now wait on account of the sickness of the Attorney-General. Why should they? Why should not this President be called upon to go on with his case? There had been thirty-three working days since the President was required to file his answer. The Managers had used six of these; the counsel for the President had used a portion of six, the other twenty-one having been given to delays. The legislation of the country was standing still. The House of Representatives were here at the bar of the Senate day after day. The appropriations for carrying on the Government could not be passed because this trial was in the way. Nothing could be done, and the whole country was waiting for its close. Far be it from him to desire not to have his friend, the Attorney-General, here, but public interests are greater than the interests of any individual. Three hundred thousand men had laid down their lives in the war, and were they to stop for the sickness of one man? He had in his hand testimony of what was going on this day, and this hour, in the South.

Mr. CURTIS (jocularly)—We object to the introduction of that testimony.

Mr. EVARTS, in the same temper, challenged its relevancy.

Mr. BUTLER said that its relevancy was this, that while they were waiting for the Attorney-General to get well a number of their fellow-citizens were being murdered in the South, and there was not a man in the Senate Chamber who did not know that the moment justice was done on this great criminal these murders would cease. [Stamping of feet in the galleries, and attempted manifestations of applause, which were suppressed.] That was the way things stood here, and they were being asked by every true man of the country why they sat here idle. In Alabama a Register in Bankruptcy was to-day driven from his duties and his home by the Kuklux Klan, [Laughter,] and the evidence of it laid upon his table. Should they then delay longer in this case, knowing their responsibilities to their countrymen, to their consciences and to their God. The true Union men of the country were being murdered, and on the skirts of Congress their blood was if they remained here longer idle. He also reminded Senators that since the 20th of February last ten millions of gold had been sold out of the Treasury at a sacrifice, and $12,000 paid in commissions to a man whom the Senate had refused to continue in office. This gold was sold at from one and a half to two per cent. lower than the market rates. More than that, he had heard from the same source the fact, that there had been bought in the City of New-York, since this trial had begun, United States bonds to the amount of $27,058,100 at from ½ to ⅝ and ¾ above the market rates.

Some Senators remarked in an undertone that he meant below the market rates.

Mr. BUTLER repeated that it was above the market prices. He knew what he said, and never was mistaken. [Laughter.] He demanded safety for the finances of the people, for the progress of legislation, for the safety of the true and loyal men of the South, who had perilled their lives for four years for the good of the country, for all that was dear to any patriot that no further delay should be allowed, but that the case should be brought to a decision. If the President of the United States were to go free and unwhipped of justice then they might as well have that state of facts; but if he was guilty, as the House of Representatives charge, and if he was an obstruction to the peace of the country then that obstruction should be removed, and all those murders and corruptions would cease. In the name of Heaven, said he, let us have an end of this, and say to-day that we sit at least four hours a day, and attend to this great business of the people. He called the attention of the Senate to one of the great State trials in England, when the Court sat from 9 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock at night, and where the Court refused Lord ERSKINE to meet one hour later in the morning, in order that he might have a chance for preparing his summing up, doing which occupied nine hours. That was the way that cases of great consequence were tried in England. He was not complaining of the Senate, but was merely contrasting the delays in this case, the kindness shown to the President, the courtesy extended to him in this greatest of all cases with other cases as tried elsewhere. The Managers had been ready at all hazards, and only asked that now the counsel for the President should be ready, and go on instead of having these interminable delays. He reminded the Senate also of the threat made by Mr. BROOKS, in the House of Representatives, that if the impeachment was carried into the Senate they would require all forms to be observed, and would keep it going on until the end of Mr. JOHNSON's term. He appealed to Senators not to allow that threat to be carried out as it had been attempted to be carried out by these continual delays. He never opened his mails in the morning without taking up some case of murder in the South—of the murder of men whom he had known as standing by the side of the Union, and whom he now heard of as laying in their cold graves. It was the feeling for the loss of friends, and for the loss of those who stood by their country, that perhaps stirred his heart very much, so that he was not able, with the coolness with which judicial proceedings should be characterized, to address the Senate on this subject. He would say nothing of the daily and hourly threats made against the Managers and against every great officer of the Senate, he would say nothing of that, as they were all safe. There was an old Scotch proverb in their favor: "A threatened dog lives the longest." He had not the slightest fear on that account, and these threats, and these unseemly libels on their form of government would all go away when that man (meaning Mr. JOHNSON) went out of the White House.

Senator CONKLING offered the following order:

Ordered, That on each day hereafter, the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment, shall meet at 11 o'clock.

Senator SUMNER offered the following as a substitute:

Ordered, That considering the public interests, which suffer from the delay of this trial, and in pursuance of the order already to proceed with all convenient dispatch, the Senate will sit from 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, with such brief recess as may be ordered.

Senator TRUMBULL inquired from the Chief Justice whether those motions were in order.

The Chief Justice replied that they were not if any Senator objected.

Senator TRUMBULL—I object.

Mr. EVARTS arose and said: Mr. Chief Justice and Senators—I am not aware how much of the address of the honorable Manager (Mr. BUTLER) is appropriate to anything which has come from me. At the opening of the Court this morning I stated how we might be situated and I remarked that when the point of time arrived I should submit the matter to the Senate for consideration. I never heard such a harangue before as I have just heard, though I cannot say that I may not hear it again in this Court. All these delays and evil consequences seem to press upon the honorable Managers exactly at the precise point of time when some of their mouths are open occupying your attention with their long harangues. If you will look at the reports of the discussions of questions of evidence, as they appear in the newspapers you will see that all we have to say is embraced within a paragraph, while columns are taken up with the views of the learned Managers. Hour after hour is taken up in debates on the production of our evidence. By their prolonging the discussion now, twenty minutes, by the watch, have been consumed in this harangue of the Honorable Manager about this Kuklux Klan.

Senator CAMERON would like to inquire if that word, "harangue," was in order.

Senator DOOLITTLE suggested the inquiring whether "harangue" itself was in order. [Great laughter.]

Senator FERRY moved to adjourn.

Senator SUMNER moved that the adjournment be till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Chief Justice ruled that Senator SUMNER's motion was not in order, as the motion to adjourn must be to adjourn till the usual time.

Senator SUMNER called for the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn, but the yeas and nays were not ordered.

The Court then, at 4:45, adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow, and the Senate immediately afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at noon, and immediately resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, Chairman, and proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the impeachment trial, the Speaker giving notice that business would be transacted on the return of the House.

After the members of the House returned to the hall, Mr. SPALDING introduced a bill to amend an act for the punishment of crimes against the United States, approved April, 1790, so as to extend the time within which certain offences may be presented. Referred to the Committee for the Revision of the Laws.

CALIFORNIA RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill granting lands to California in aid of the construction of railroad and telegraph lines. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby requested to suspend the sale of all lands ceded and sold to the United States by treaty with the Great and Little Osage Indians, Jan. 21, 1867, and the sale of which is now advertised to take place at Humboldt, Kansas, on and after the 1st day of May next.

MR. BUTLER'S OPENING SPEECH.

The Speaker stated the pending question to be on ordering the main question on the resolution to print forty thousand copies of Manager BUTLER's opening speech on impeachment before the Senate.

Mr. GARFIELD said that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ELDRIDGE) had offered a resolution proposing to print 40,000 copies of Judge CURTIS' opening speech on behalf of the President in the Senate. He moved that this resolution, together with that for printing Manager BUTLER's speech, be referred to the Committee on Printing for action.

The Speaker said that Mr. ELDRIDGE's resolution had already been referred.

Mr. MAYNARD objected to the resolution for printing Manager BUTLER's speech being referred back again to the Committee on Printing. That speech, he said, was the speech of the House through the Managers.

Mr. GARFIELD thought it but fair that both resolutions should be considered by the Committee.

Mr. KELSEY demanded the order of business.

The Speaker said that nearly a quorum of members were in attendance.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that there be a call of the House.

The Speaker said he understood Mr. GARFIELD's motion to be to reconsider the vote by which the previous question had been ordered on the resolution to print 40,000 copies of Manager BUTLER's speech.

Mr. GARFIELD replied in the affirmative.

The vote was taken, and resulted yeas, 60; nays, 22. No quorum.

The Speaker said a larger number of members were in attendance than had voted.

IMPEACHMENT EXPENSES.

A message was read from the Senate that that body had passed the bill making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the trial of ANDREW JOHNSON, and for deficiencies in the contingent expenses for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes. The House referred it to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. GARFIELD moved a call of the House, when 94 members answered to their names.

The speaker said that, with the Speaker, only one more member was required to constitute a quorum, and that Messrs. SCHENCK, ALLISON and HOOPER, of the Committee of Ways and Means, who were at the Treasury Department on business, would come to the House, if their presence was required. All further proceeding on the call were dispensed with, and at 5:30 o'clock the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

The Erie Railroad Bill Before the Senate—Debate in Committee of the Whole—Its Chances of Passing.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 16.

On the reassembling of the Senate this afternoon, the point of order was raised that the Erie bill was not the special order for this afternoon. Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD declined to decide the point of order, but submitted it to the Senate, and Senators decided that it was the special order, so the Senate went into Committee of the Whole.

Senator CROWLEY, who had occupied the chair, declining to resume it for this occasion, Senator PARKER was called to the chair, and the debate proceeded, Mr. BRADLEY having the floor, and proceeding with his argument against the bill.

Senator MORGAN then demonstrated in favor of Erie, the line of his argument being that the prospective consolidation of the two great trunk lines through the State was inevitably to work to the disadvantage of commerce and produce a monopoly detrimental to the people. He proclaimed that, if this system of private consolidation was to progress to the consummation which was anticipated, he would vote to exercise the prerogative enjoyed by the Legislature by restricting fares for passengers one cent per mile and reduce freights fifty per cent., until stockholders learned to chose honest directors, who would operate roads as business enterprises and not stock-jobbing concerns.

A running and desultory debate followed between Senators BEACH, BRADLEY and CREAMER, which was followed by Senator VAN PATEN, of the Herkimer District, in a line of argument sustaining the general principles of the bill.

Senator CROWLEY followed in opposition to the bill, but had not closed when the hour of adjournment came, and the session went over until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

A close count made this afternoon shows, as some estimate it, 16 to 16; as others estimate it, 17 to 15; as still others count it up, 19 to 13. I thought yesterday that the latter count was about the thing, but white man is so uncertain just now that it is very doubtful which is which.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, April 16.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Schenectady Astronomical Observatory.

Incorporating the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the State of New-York.

For the improvement of Franklin-avenue, in the Town of West Farms.

Incorporating the Park Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

Incorporating the Fireproof Warehousing Company.

Authorizing the formation of Guarantee and Warehousing Companies. A general bill.

Amending the charter of the North River Savings Bank, New-York.

THE ERIE RAILROAD BILL.

The consideration of the Erie Railway bill was resumed.

Mr. PIERCE's amendment requiring the assent of two-thirds of the stockholders to ratify any action of the company for the extension of the broad-gauge route was lost—12 to 14.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. CHAPMAN to legalize the guarantee by the Erie Company of the bonds or coupons of any other railway necessary to the formation of a continuous line of communication between Chicago and New-York; the same to apply to future contracts. Only CREAMER and HALE opposed the motion. A discussion arose, and pending the amendment the Senate went into executive session.

On the doors being opened, the Senate took a recess until 4 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. TWEED presented a remonstrance signed by over three thousand printers employed and publishers, against employing convict labor upon printing, stereotyping and electrotyping.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Establishing fire limits in the City of Brooklyn.

For a National School in New-York.

Incorporating the Gowanus Canal Company of Brooklyn.

Relative to South Seventh and Union streets, Brooklyn.

Against establishing Eighth Ward in Utica, which was agreed to.

To create a Fire Marshal and Deputy Fire Marshal in the Metropolitan District.

For the better regulation of firemen in Brooklyn.

Authorizing the Saratoga Gas Light Company to borrow money.

Amending the charter of the United States Warehousing Company.

That Kings County criminals, sentenced for less than five years, may be sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Incorporating the Insurers' Indemnity Insurance Company of New-York.

Reducing the number of Directors of the Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

Authorizing the Buffalo Street Railroad Company to purchase the Niagara-street Railroad.

Authorizing a street railroad in Newburgh.

Incorporating the Fulton Savings Bank of New-York.

For the relief of St. Joseph's Church, New-York.

Incorporating the Friendless Society of St. Ambrose Church, New-York.

Incorporating the Mutual Savings Bank of New-York.

Amending the charter of the Central Park Savings Bank of New-York.

The consideration of the Erie Railway bill was then resumed. The pending question was, upon substitute of Mr. CHAPMAN, legalizing the guaranteeing by the Erie Railway Company of the bonds and coupons of any railroads necessary to secure a continuous broad-guage line from Chicago to New-York.

Mr. BRADLEY continued his argument against the bill.

Mr. MORGAN supported the bill, not because he believed there were any honest stockholders on either side, but for reason that he saw in the attitude of those on the other hand an attempt to bring about the consolidation of the Erie, Central, Hudson and Harlem Railroads into the hands of one gigantic, overshadowing corporation, to the great detriment of our commerce, by destroying the competition in the carrying trade.

Messrs. BEACH and VAN PETTEN also advocated the bill.

Mr. CROWLY opposed it, charging that the ten millions were illegally issued; that the stock arising therefrom, by whomsoever held, has not the least mark or validity upon it, and that the Court of Appeals will so decide, should the question ever be presented to it. He contended that the issue was made in direct opposition to the ninth section of the General Railroad law, because the issue was in excess of the legal capital stock of the Company; and, in 1865, the Court of Appeals decided, in the Schuyler case, that such excess cannot constitute any part of the fixed capital stock.

Mr. FOLGER said the Erie Railway has no fixed capital stock, and therein lies the fallacy of the Senator's argument.

Mr. CROWLY replied that the general law requires every corporation to have a fixed capital, and in his judgment ten millions is spurious stock, and the Courts will so declare it.

He proceeded to object to the second section, because it proposes to interfere with the litigation now pending. Before he closed the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Chelsea Savings Bank of New-York.

To incorporate the Buffalo and Williamsville Railroad Company.

To provide for the deficiencies of the appropriation for the repairs on the Eastern Division of the canals.

To amend the Hell Gate Pilot act.

To incorporate the Columbia Yacht Club.

To amend the charter of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

In pursuance of the vote of the House yesterday, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to incorporate the Central Underground Railway Company of New-York, known as the Brown bill—ordered to a third reading. The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 107, nays 8.

The bill appropriating $3,000 per mile for each mile of new railroad constructed was considered in Committee of the Whole. A motion to order the bill to a third reading was lost—51 to 63.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the Metropolitan Police Act in relation to the Police Life Fund.

To provide for widening West-street, New-York.

To open and improve Maspeth-avenue, Brooklyn.

To authorize the Street Commissioner of New-York to make a contract for filling certain lots on the southerly side of Manhattan-street, east and west of Tenth-avenue.

To aid in the construction of the News Boys' Lodging House.

To provide for a ferry between Stoney Point and Fort Montgomery, on the Hudson River.

To incorporate the New-York Orthopedic Dispensary.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The House then took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

REPORTS.

By Mr. BRISTOL—To provide for the support and use of the county government of New-York by tax, and to improve its property, increase its revenues, and to regulate its officers and expenditures.

By Mr. IRVING—To incorporate the East and North River Railroad Company. Also, to compel the Newtown and Grand-street Railroad Company to carry passengers to and from the terminus of its road without change of cars. Also, for the better protection of travelers on railways. Also, to change the route of the railroad in Bergen-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. J. L. FLAGG—For the better protection of the mechanics of this State by regulating the use of convict labor in State Prisons. Read a third time and passed.

By Mr. FREAR—To extend Lexington-avenue and close Hamilton-street, New-York.

Also, to enable the National Deposit Company to commence business.

Also, for the relief of the Brooklyn Central Dispensary.

By Mr. MADDEN—Relative to the Brooklyn Central Dispensary.

To amend the charter of the American Tontine Life and Savings Insurance Company.

Mr. O'READY introduced a bill to amend the charter of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution.

BILLS PASSED.

To increase the salaries of the members of the Metropolitan Fire Department.

Relative to a road in Johnsburg.

To facilitate the construction of a railroad from Chattenango to Cazenovia.

To incorporate the Young Men's Association of Cooperstown.

To exempt firemen of Richmond County from taxation to the amount of $500.

To incorporate the German Savings Bank of the town of Morrisania.

To incorporate the Teutonia Savings Bank of the City of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Hudson River Bridge Company, and amend the construction of a new bridge.

To extend Flushing-avenue.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 16—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed dull at a decline of 1-16d. ₱ lb. on American descriptions. The sales have only been 10,000 bales. There was quite a speculative demand late in the day. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands, on the spot	12⅛d.
Middling Uplands, afloat	12⅛d.
Middling Orleans	12⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet and unchanged. Corn, 40s. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. ₱ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Flour, 27s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal brands. Barley, 5s. 1d. ₱ bushel. Oats, 4s. ₱ bushel. Peas, 47s. ₱ 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady at the following quotations; Beef, 128s. Pork, 85s. Lard, 61s. 3d. Cheese, 56s. Bacon, 47s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The Sugar market is firm at 28s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, steady at 7s. ₱ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Turpentine, 33s. ₱ cwt. Tallow, 45s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £28 ₱ ton. Petroleum—Spirits has declined 1d., and is now quoted at 9s. ₱ gallon; Refined steady at 1s. 9d. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s.

ANTWERP, Thursday, April 16—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed dull at 42 francs 75 centimes for Standard White.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 14.

The sugar market is animated; sales were made at 7⅛@7¾ reals ₱ arroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Exchange on London, 11@11¼ ₱ cent. premium; on United States, currency, 29 ₱ cent. discount; in gold, short sight, ½ ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 1⅛@1½ per cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]
Furniture Coverings.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Curtains,
Lace, Brocatelle, Repp, Terry, &c.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
A good hat makes the man; the want of that necessary covering, the fellow. This is a somewhat corrupted quotation; but, nevertheless, there is more truth than poetry about it. Very little veneration is vouchsafed to him who wears an unsightly castor, whereas a stylish and glossy one will always command for the wearer more or less genuine respect. For further particulars inquire of KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
THE SCITUATE, R. I., BANK ROBBERY.—I can prove by one thousand of the first business men of New-York and vicinity, who can speak from experience, that, in their opinion, had the Cashier's house, or the bank, been protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph the robbery could not have been committed.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Great bargains in all the latest novelties in English carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Velvets, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Shades, Hollands and Oil-cloth at greatly reduced prices.

[Advertisement.]
Use GLEASON'S NOISELESS PATENT LEVER ARGAND GAS BURNER, with azure glass, pleasant and still as daylight.
E. P. GLEASON, No. 135 Mercer-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Cuba	April 18	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	April 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	April 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Wm. Penn	April 18	New-York	London.
Hibernia	April 18	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	April 18	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Bienville	April 18	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe *via* Portland, by the *Nestorian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana *via* Baltimore, by the *Liberty*, close at 8 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M.

Mails for Halifax and Bermuda, by the *City of Paris*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on Pier No. 45, N. R., to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 16—*In steamship France, from Liverpool.*—Miss Bumby, Mrs. E. Addison, W. Turner, Mrs. McKinney, Rev. McLeonard, Mrs. McLeonard, A. Holt and wife, S. Brown and wife, J. Busswell, Mrs. Miller, Miss Miller, C. Klug, K. Klug, Joseph Green, wife and 4 children.

In steamship Lodona, from Havana.—H. Georges, Alfred Michant, B. Rogers, Wm. Vassill, Thomas Young, Felix Aguilar y Rodriguez, Guillemo Fander, wife and 2 children, Cantas Fander.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 19 | Sun sets..... 6 41 | Moon rises... 2 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 44 | Gov. Island. 4 33 | Hell Gate.... 5 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.

Barks Trovatore, Blanchard, Cardenas, Walsh & Carver; Royal Berkshire, (Br.,) Grant, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Brigs Harmony, (Br.,) Robinson, Havana, P. I. Nevius & Son; Alice, (Br.,) Loud, Para, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Alpha, Munson, Elizabethport, F. Talbot & Co.; G. H. Mills, Mills, Wilmington, N. C., Jonas Smith & Co.; Israel Snow, Pillsbury, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

U. S. steam frigate Wampanoag, Commander Nicholson, Hampton Roads, 25 hours.

Steamship Alabama, Megill, Vera Cruz, April 1; Sisal, 4th; and Havana, 9th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Was detained 12 hours outside the bar by dense fog. No date, Lat. 29 07, long. 79 35; spoke ship J. F. Chapman, from New-Orleans, for Havre, 10 ds. out; April 14, at 3 P. M., a little boy, son of one of the steerage passengers, fell among the machinery, a distance of 20 feet, causing a compound fracture of the skull and fracture of the thigh.

Steamship France, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool April 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 789 passengers to National Steamship Co. Experienced strong westerly winds during the entire passage, and was detained outside Sandy Hook in consequence of fog. April 5, lat. 49 39, lon. 28 18, passed steamship Tarifa, hence for Liverpool. 10th, lat. 43 5, lon. 50 41, passed a large iceberg. 11th, lat. 43 4, lon. 50, passed ship Wm. F. Storer, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans March 31, and the Bar April 2, via Havana 9th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Was detained outside the Bar 12 hours by dense fog.

Steamship Albemarle, Lawrence, City Point and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Electra, Ney, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Clark, Providence.

Bark Minalto, (of London,) Silk, Colombo Jan. 12, with mdse. to Kirkland & Van Sachs. Passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 18, St. Helena March 3, Pernambuco 19th; crossed the equator 21st, in lon. 38 20. April 8, lat. 31, lon. 69 40, experienced a heavy gale from N. E., in which shipped a number of seas and stove bulwarks. 12th, lat. 35, lon. 72, in a gale from N. N. W. to W. S. W., lost foretopmast, maintopgallantmast and royalmast.

Bark Beaver, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Allen, Shields, 93 ds., via Portland, Eng. 66 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken. Has had westerly gales and light winds for the last 20 ds. April 11, lat. 36, long. 72, spoke brig Mine, (of Halifax,) from Messina for Philadelphia, 59 ds. out.

Bark Isaac Rich, Dyer, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Almon Rowell, (of Portland,) Davis, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar Miller & Houghton. April 7, lat. 29 53, lon. 79 30, in a gale from S. E. to W. S. W., lost and split sails, and lost deck-load of 45 hhds. molasses; in the same gale sprung a leak, and had two feet water in the hold when the leak was stopped.

Brig Adrio, (Br.,) McKenzie, Leghorn 61 ds., with marble and rags to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 1.

Brig Caroline Eddy, (of Bangor,) Rose, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to Barron Bros.—vessel to master.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Johnson, Demarara, 22 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co. Left in port schr. Abbott Lawrence, for New-York in 2 ds.

Brig Ellen Maria, (of Bangor,) Matanzas, 11 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Has had fine weather on the passage.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of St. Kitts,) Hasell, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Eri, (of Machias,) Sprague, Cienfuegos, 17 ds., with molasses to P. V. King & Co.; vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Sailed in company with schr. David Faust, for New-York, and parted company April 5, off Double Headed Shot Keys.

Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Arroyo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Crandall, Umphrey & Co. Came by the way of Long Island Sound.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. J. Curtin, Jr., Williams, from wreck of brig Hiram Abiff, ashore at Long Branch.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. P. S. C. Vought, Hallock, Elizabethport, for Huntington.

Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, Frayne, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Juniata, (of Provincetown,) McFadden, Kingston, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood to J. Leaycraft.

Schr. Oaks Ames, Edmunds, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Ocean Traveler, Adams, St. Jago de Cuba, 15 ds., with sugar, for New-Haven, and proceeded.

Schr. T. R. Jones, Smith, Machias, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Casswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Eliza & Hannah, Denning, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Hutchings, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah & Maria, Murray, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgedon, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Julia Cinch, Lowry, Elizabethport, for St. Johns, N. B.

Schr. Littie David, Blair, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. John. S. Forman, Norwood, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Empire, Matthews, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Flower, White, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Thomas, White, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind fresh S. E., and hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Bremen, for Bremen; Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall; Columbia, for Havana; James Adger, for Charleston; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Saratoga, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 16—Arr. steamers Ashland, from New-York; Neptune, do.; brigs H. Houston, Palermo; Ruby, Mayaguez; Ottawa, Cienfuegos; Model, Matanzas; Charles Miller, Philadelphia; schrs. C. S. Bushnell, Leghorn; Pomona, St. Domingo. Schr. Lamartine, from Saco for Philadelphia, went ashore on Chatham Bar night of 14th, and is full of water.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, April 14—The steamships Lord Lovell, Capt. Jones, from New-York; Eagle, Capt. Greene, from New-York; Juniata, Capt. Hoxie, from Philadelphia, and Rapidan, Capt. Cheeseman, from New-York, arrived here yesterday.

The steamships Gulf Stream, Capt. Bates, and Kensington, Capt. Hedge, from New-Orleans, and the Stars and Stripes, from Philadelphia, arrived here to-day.

The Virgo, Capt. Beaken, for Vera Cruz, and the Kensington, Capt. Hedge, for Boston, sailed to-day.

At St. Jago de Cuba, April 1, schr. Com. Kearney, Gibbs, for Boston next day; brig James McIntire, for New-York next day; brig Resolute, Parsons, for Philadelphia in two days.

At Caibarien, April 4, brig Stephen Bishop, to sail in 3 ds.; barks James Brett and Argentine; brigs Maria Norwood and Fred Bliss, wtg.

At Baracoa, April 5, schr. H. A. De Hart, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Crown Point, for do., wtg. cargo.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, April 16.—The steamship Europe, Capt. Rousean, of the General Transatlantic Company's Line, which left New-York on the 4th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. She will proceed to Havre this afternoon, where she will be due to-morrow.

QUEENSTOWN, April 16.—The National Steamship Company's steamship Denmark, Capt. Thomson, from New-York April 4, for Liverpool, arrived here this morning, and proceeded for Liverpool.

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NOW READY.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for May contains the Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Rev. Samuel J. May; Dr. Lindley, the Botanist; Rev. Jabez Burns, of London; Mrs. Manville, Poet; King Theodore, the Abyssinian; Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Bach, Mendelssohn, Rossini, Auber; besides papers on Mental Action; Duty, the Popular Idea; Unity in Division; Hard Times—Cause and Cure; What is the Motive? The Origin of Man; Diversities of Gifts; Moral of a Cash Account, &c., with engraved illustrations. 30 cents a number, or $3 a year. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 281, April 16, 1868.
4, 57, 21, 6, 63, 49, 39, 27, 3, 62, 47, 64, 72.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 282, April 16, 1868.
73, 78, 51, 27, 61, 2, 4, 26, 33, 54, 60, 24.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 333, April 16, 1868.
68, 53, 23, 51, 77, 76, 67, 12, 71, 24, 10, 30, 34.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 334, April 16, 1868.
68, 22, 39, 73, 30, 25, 23, 29, 9, 67, 21, 71.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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